

606. c. 14
GENUINE *Gal. b. p. d.*

MEMOIRS

OF THE

Life *and* Character

Of the RIGHT HONOURABLE

Sir *Robert Walpole,*

And of the

Family of the WALPOLES,

From their first settling in *England*, before the
CONQUEST, to the present Times: Contain-
ing several curious *Facts*, and *Pieces of History*
hitherto unknown.

Extracted from *Original Papers*, and *Manu-
scripts*, never yet printed.

By WILLIAM MUSGRAVE, Esq; *K*

*Boyle, and his Budgell, may from Greek Translate,
But 'tis a Walpole JUSTLY serves the STATE.*

L O N D O N:

Printed for E. CURLL in the Strand.
M.DCC.XXXII.

GENUINE

MEMOIRS OF THE Life and Character

Of the RIGHT HONOURABLE

Sir Robert Walpole

And of the

Family of the WALPOLES

**MUSEUM
BRITANNICUM**

From their History, before the
Conquest, to the present Times. Contain-
ing several interesting particulars of History
hitherto unknown.

Extracted from Original Papers, and Manu-
scripts, never printed.

By WILLIAM MUSGRAVE, Esq;

Boyle, and Dr. Budge, and John Oock (Traveller).
But the Walpole family from the State.

L O N D O N :

Printed for E. CURRIE in the Strand.

MDCCLXXII.



THIS has been so eminently his Practice, that every Action of his Life is a Proof of it. How can it be appear in the glorious Cause of Liberty and his Country, and with what invincible Firmness and Con-

PREFACE.

For nothing but Reason before our Eyes, how



VERY Day's Experience demonstrates, that, whatever in the least tends to the Service of his Country, cannot fail of Sir Robert Walpole's Approbation.

THE great and generous Maxims by which our Ancestors governed themselves, may perhaps amuse and please, and excite in us some faint Desires to imitate them; but when they stand exemplified in the Conduct of so great, so sincere a Patriot, it is then they

ii The P R E F A C E.

strike us with irresistible Force; and oblige us to confess, that the only Way to true and lasting Honour, is by a steady Pursuit of it in the Paths of Virtue and Integrity.

THIS has been so eminently his Practice, that every Action of his Life is a Proof of it. How early did he appear in the glorious Cause of Liberty and his Country, and with what immoveable Firmness and Constancy hath he on all Occasions maintained its true Interests! When a dark and melancholy Cloud hung over our Heads, and we saw nothing but Ruin before our Eyes, how bravely did he then oppose himself to the overbearing Torrent! And by the Force of his Eloquence, raise the drooping Spirits of the Senate and Nation, and teach them by his great Example, that no Hazards, no Dangers were to be declined for so inestimable a Prize!

THESE Arts, and these alone, have justly raised him to the highest Stations, and to the Favour of Two Princes of the sublimest Wisdom and Virtue. With what happy Conduct and Prudence he discharges the great and important Trusts reposed in him, will

THE PREFACE. III

will be the glorious Theme of future Historians. They will tell, that when by an unaccountable Infatuation we had plunged ourselves into the extremest Miseries, his Care and Vigilance again restored the Credit of his Country to its ancient Glory, and established it upon a firm and immoveable Basis. Nor will they forget the grateful Tribute of their Praises, when they reflect upon his Vigilance, in bringing to Light a Conspiracy, formed and carried on by the most refined and secret Malice, against the best of Princes and Governments. But these are Subjects which require a masterly Pen to do them Justice; and if I presume to mention them, it is only because, on the present Occasion, it is impossible to be silent.

IN the midst of all his Cares for his Country, I will take the Freedom to offer up the following Memoirs at the Shrine of his Merit; and persuade myself, that the Publick will not find them unworthy their Perusal. The greatest Thing I can say of them, is, that the Collections are faithfully extracted from genuine Vouchers; and contain many important historical Facts hitherto unknown.

iv The P R E F A C E.

AS to him, who reflects the greatest Lustre upon the whole, I agree in the Sentiments of a late noble Writer, that, The very best Men, have it not in their Power, so to conduct themselves in a censorious World, as to be safe from Envy and Calumny. *

PHILALETHES.

* See Lord Lansdowne's Vindication of Sir Richard Granville. 4to. p. 557.



THE



THE CONTENTS.

THE Family of WALPOLE proved to have been seated in England before the Conquest	Page 1
Sir John de Walpol, his Donations	5
Ralph de Walpol, Bishop of Norwich, and of Ely	ibid.
—His Benefactions, Death and Burial at Norwich	7
Henry de Walpol, eldest Brother of the Bishop, Knighted by King Edward I.	ibid.
—His eminent Services	8
—Marries Isabel Daughter of Sir Peter Fitz Osbert, &c.	9
—His Death	ibid.
Sir Henry de Walpole, his Son, succeeds him	10
—Chosen with Robert Baynard, Representatives for the County of Norfolk	11
—Lives to a great Age, his Death	13
Henry Walpool, his Successor	ibid.
—Died, 20th Henry VI. as appears by his Will.	14
John Walpool, his Son, his Death and Donations.	15
Henry Walpole, the 5th in lineal Descent, his Benefactions at his Death	16
Thomas Walpole, Esq; his Grant of Lands, 1 Henry VII.	17
—Extracts from his Will, 4 Henry VIII.	18
John Walpole, an Eminent Lawyer	19
—Made a Serjeant, 1554	20
—Dies 1557. His last Will	ibid.
The Family of Robsart	21
Robert Lord Robsart signalizes himself, 14 Edward III. before Rheims, 1359	22
—Leaves three Sons, John, Lewis and Theodorick	ibid.
John, the eldest greatly distinguisheth himself in the Wars with the Saracens and is Knighted	23
—Installed Knight of the Garter	24
	Made

The CONTENTS.

— Made Keeper of the Seal of the Order of the Garter	25
— Naturalized, 2 Henry VI.	26
— Dies and is buried in the Gray-Fryers, London	27
— The Inscription on his Tomb	28
<i>Terrey, and John Walpole Esqs;</i>	29
<i>John Walpole</i> , Interred at <i>Houghton</i> 1585. His numerous Issue	30
I. <i>Robert Walpole Esq;</i> Born 1593	32
— Marries <i>Susan</i> Daughter of <i>Sir Edward Barkham</i> , Lord Mayor of London, 19 James I.	ibid.
— His Issue	33
<i>Edward Walpole</i> , his only Son and Heir, chosen for <i>Kings-Lynn</i> April 25 1660, and Voted the <i>King's Return</i>	ibid.
— Made a Knight of the Bath at K. Charles II Cor.	ibid.
— His Death and Interment at <i>Houghton</i> , 1667—8	ibid.
II. <i>Robert Walpole, Esq;</i> his Son, born 1650, and his farther Issue	34
— Elected to Parliament for the Borough of <i>Castle-Rising</i> from the first Year of <i>King William</i> and <i>Queen Mary</i> till his Death 1700	35, 36
— Distinguished as one of the politest Men of his Time	36
— Married <i>Mary</i> only Daughter and Heir of <i>Sir Jeffery Burwel</i> of <i>Rougham</i> in <i>Suffolk</i>	ibid.
— This Lady died 1711	ibid.
— <i>Mary</i> her eldest Daughter, was married to <i>Sir Charles Turner</i> of <i>Waxham</i> in <i>Norfolk</i> , 1689	ibid.
— <i>Dorothy</i> , her Sister, was the second Lady of the Lord <i>Townshend</i>	ibid.
— <i>Susan</i> , the youngest, married <i>Arthur Hammond</i> of <i>Watton</i> in <i>Norfolk</i>	ibid.
III. <i>Robert Walpole, Esq;</i> now first Commissioner of the Treasury, born 1674	39
<i>Gaifridus Walpole</i> , his Brother died without Issue, 1726	37
<i>Horatio Walpole</i> , another Brother now living, brought up in the Service of the Crown from his Youth	37
— his several Employments	38
— Married the Daughter of <i>Peter Lombard, Esq;</i> 1720.	ibid.
His Issue	ibid.
The Right Honourable <i>Sir Robert Walpole</i> , is educated at <i>Eaton</i> , elected to <i>King's College</i> Camb. leaves the University on the Demise of his Brother.	39
— Elected to Parliament for <i>Kings-Lynn</i> , from 1700, to the present Time (except the Interval of one single Session 1711)	ibid.
His	

The CONTENTS.

— His several Employments	40
— He resigns them all, 1710	ibid.
— Was upon his late Majesty's Accession to the Throne, 1715, sworn of the <i>Privy-Council</i> , and constituted first Lord Commissioner of the <i>Treasury</i> , and Chancellor of the Exchequer	41
— Voluntarily resigned both these high Posts, 1717	ibid.
— Had them conferred on him again, 1720	42
— Sworn Sole-Secretary of State, during the Absence of the Lords <i>Townshend</i> and <i>Carteret</i>	ibid.
— Made <i>Knight</i> of the <i>Bath</i> , 1725	ibid.
— And <i>Knight</i> of the <i>Garter</i> , 1726	ibid.
— His Marriage and Issue	43
The Reasons which induced his late Majesty to create his eldest Son, <i>Robert</i> , a Peer of <i>Great Britain</i>	44
The HONOURS of the <i>Walpole</i> Family, as to <i>Arms</i> , <i>Crests</i> , <i>Supporters</i> , &c.	46
Lord <i>Walpole's</i> Marriage	47
An exact Inquiry, and Defence of the <i>Forage-Contract</i> , wherein the <i>Conduct</i> of the <i>Contractor</i> is fully cleared from the opprobrious Accusation passed against him in Parliament	Ibid. & sequ.



MEMOIRS

BIOGRAPHY

Just Published in Two Volumes in Octavo.

I. MEMOIRS of the LIVES and FAMILIES of Thirty Persons of Distinction, viz. Vol. I. Containing the Lives of, 1. The Duke of Rutland. 2. Duke of Newcastle. 3. Duke of Bedford. 4. Duke of Queensberry. 5. Earl of Bolingbrook. 6. Earl of Rochester, including the whole Family of Hyde. 7. Earl of Jersey. 8. Earl of Bath. 9. Lord Craven. 10. Lord Granville. 11. Lord Brooke. 12. Bishop Kenn. 13. Anthony Henley, Esq. 14. The learned Mr. Dodwell. Together with the Lives of the Dauphin of France, Marshal Boufflers, Monsieur Boileau, and several Illustrious Foreigners. Vol. II. Containing the Lives of the following Persons. 1. The Duke of Leeds. 2. Earl of Godolphin. 3. Earl of Ranelagh. 4. Earl Rivers. 5. Duke Hamilton. 6. Lord Mobun, with some Secret Particulars relating to the Duel fought between these two last, never before divulged. 7. Lieut. Gen. Wood. 8. Arthur Maynwaring, Esq. 9. Richard Cromwell, Esq. 10. Duke of Vendôme. 11. Marschal Catinat. 12. Mr. Ludolph, a famous German; and other Foreigners. Price of the 2 Vols 12s. either of which may be had separate.

II. Mr. Secretary Addison's Life, last Will and Testament, with all his Divine Poems. Price 4s.

III. Memoirs of the Life, Writings and Amours of the late William Congreve, Esq. interspersed with Essays, Letters, and a Novel, intitled, *The Adventures of three Days*. All written by him. Also a true Copy of his last Will and Testament. Price 5s.

IV. Mr. Locke's Life and Remains. With his last Will and Testament, (in Folio, to perfect his Works.) Price 2s. 6d.

V. Archbishop Tillotson's Life, (in Folio, to perfect his Works.) Written by Dr. Young, Dean, and Dr. Burnet, Bishop of Salisbury. Price 3s.

VI. The Life, last Will and Testament, and Posthumous Works of the learned Dr. South, in Latin and English. In 2 Vols. Price 4s.

VII. The Life of Mrs. Manley (Author of the *Atalantis*) written by herself. With a Key. Price. 1s. 6d.

VIII. The Life and last Will of that eminent Dissenter Mr. Daniel Williams, D. D. Also the Wills of Bishop Burnet, Lord Halifax, Dr. George Hickes, Dr. Burnet of the Charter-House, Dr. Partridge, the Astrologer, and Mr. Mahomet, Servant to his late Majesty, all in one Volume. Price 6s.

All printed for, and only sold by E. Curl in the Strand.

(12)

THE
LIFE
OF

Sir Robert Walpole.

INTRODUCTION.

" **I** T is with *Times*, as it is with *Ways*.
" Some are more *Up-hill* and *Down-*
" *hill*, and Some are more *Flat* and
" *Plain*; and the *One* is better for the *Liver*,
" and the *other* for the *Writer*."

SUCH is the Remark of the great Lord BACON: It was occasioned by his writing the History of that illustrious Monarch King HENRY the VIIth. His Lordship tells the Prince of WALES,* to whom he Dedicates his Work, That, " he had not flattered his

* Charles Prince of Wales, Anno. 1622, Eldest Son of King James I.

B

" Ancestor,

“ Ancestor, but took him to Life as well as
 “ he could, sitting so far off, and having no
 “ better Light”.

WITH awful distance, I shall attempt to follow the Example of this, acknowledged, most judicious Writer. In the History I am about transmitting to Posterity of Sir ROBERT WALPOLE, I shall record not only his public, but his private Life. My Delineation shall be no *Three-quarter-piece*, but a *Whole Length*; taking his full Dimensions from the Elevation on which he now offers himself; and shall, like all Painters, who are Masters of their Art, where there are *Beauties* express them, and where *Deformities* put them in the strongest Light, as far as is consistent with my Skill.

BUT, That no Praises of mine may be thought too partial, I shall produce three Testimonies of his Ability, at School; in the Senate; and in the Cabinet: and these, not Anonymous, but from Gentlemen who well knew his Worth, and are themselves well known to the Public. In their respective Turns, therefore, hear them.

I. “ WITHOUT any Divining-Gift,
 “ *says his School-Fellow Mr. FROWDE*, I can
 “ pronounce from my early Knowledge of
 “ that first Dawn, and Promise of Genius in
 “ Sir

“ Sir ROBERT WALPOLE at *Eton*; that while
 “ he brings the Learning and Arts of *Greece*
 “ and *Rome* into the Cabinet; either That
 “ to instruct in the Depths of Reasoning; or
 “ These in the Rules of Governing; no Im-
 “ pression can ever be made to our Preju-
 “ dice from the Intrigues or Menaces of a
 “ *Foreign Power*. For his irreproachable
 “ Strain of Conduct must strike every true
 “ *Briton* with a suitable Pleasure; and en-
 “ gage him to own, that the Condition of
 “ our Affairs can never be expressed by any
 “ Art of Description so well as by a View of
 “ the Effects; I mean the sensible Happiness
 “ of every Day’s Experience.” *

II. “ YOU have, says Sir RICHARD STEELE,
 “ in his Address to Mr. WALPOLE, the Ho-
 “ nour and Happiness to have eminently op-
 “ posed all the Incursions which Guilty-Men
 “ have made upon the Greatness of the Crown,
 “ and the Welfare of the Subject, by prosti-
 “ tuting them both to their own selfish De-
 “ signs, and destroying as far as in them
 “ lay, the good Name of all Men of Virtue
 “ and Service.” ‖

III. “ WHAT *Elogiums*, says Dr. PEM-
 “ BERTON, can be too great for a Man under
 “ whose Influence these Kingdoms enjoy so

* See, the Dedication to the *Fall of Saguntum*, a Tragedy.

‖ See His Apology.

“ much Happiness? One who has the fullest
 “ Experience within his own Mind, of the
 “ Effects of right Reason? For to what other
 “ source can be ascribed that amiable frank-
 “ ness and unreserved condescension among
 “ his Friends, or that masculine perspicuity
 “ and strength of Argument, whereby he
 “ draws the Admiration of the Public, while
 “ he is engaged in the most important of all
 “ Causes, the *Liberties of Mankind*.” ||

Is it not to the last Degree surprizing, that
 a Character so amiable should be the present
 Butt of Resentment among most of our Po-
 litical Writers; and can any thing be more
 plain than that this Resentment is not against
 the Person of Sir *Robert Walpole*, but the
 Post he has so long had the Honour to fill,
 and how justly, our future History shall explain.
 I shall therefore (as the Times past, are the best
 Mirrors in which we can behold the Fail-
 ures of the present Age) by way of *Intro-*
duction, lay before the Reader some brief Ob-
 servations relating to the Management of his
 Predecessors in the same Office, and in the
Sequel draw a Parallel between their Con-
 duct and his Administration.

THE *Civil Dudgeon*, as HUDIBRAS well
 expresses it, generally taken against *Treasurers*

|| See, the *Dedication* to his View of Sir *Isaac Newton's* Phi-
 losophy.

(the

(the constant Theme of *past* Ages, as well as the *present*) will, if a right use be made of it, rather serve to illustrate the Characters of many Officers of the *White-Staff*, than materially to fix that, seeming, indelible load of Calumny levelled at them, by explaining the usual Exception to the *Practice* of so high an Employment.

* M E N who stand on such a Precipice of Preferment may be said to be *dazled with Greatness*; but this *Comment* will not by any means explain the *Text*, for it is in reality the *Eminence* they stand on, which gives the World too great an Opportunity of observing their Behaviour. Their *Office* is a Preferment of so high a Nature, That, it is not much to be wondered at, it should raise them so many Enemies; who multiply, according to the number of the Inquisitive, such as very seldom fail to be affected with Politicks, tho' perhaps a little out of their Way. Busy Men are those, who first pry into the Characters of Persons in exalted Stations, and by a kind of unseasonable and reflective Curiosity, provoke Others to become Observers as well as themselves.

BUT these are not the Men who do the Execution, they only lay a Train, that the

* See, *Munus Thesaurarii*, or a Critical History of the Lord Treasurers of England, &c. 8va. 1713. p. 2. et seq.

Envious

Envious, and more subtle part of Mankind set fire to. These are, generally, either such who judge themselves capable of Preferment, and are neglected; or those who, through a similitude of Power and Preferment, grow jealous of the usual Grandeur of this Great OFFICER: And it is not very unusual, or strange, that Men confederated in Employments, linked together in Counsel, and by profession of Friendship, gather private Resentments at the little degree of Rank and Power that others enjoy above them.

A THOUSAND Instances might be given of the *Emulations* of *Great Men*, which have grown into incurable Differences, and arising from no other foundation than the Jealousy of those who are their Rivals in Power and Favour: Nor need I be at much Pains to shew how often these private Piques have obstructed the passage of the most considerable Affairs; for enough might be said, were it not foreign to the present Purpose.

I SHALL therefore proceed to give an Account of the Constitution and Nature of this *Office*, and disclose the prudent and intricate Scene of Management, it requires, to come off with Applause; and this I shall collect from some Passages of the Lives of many who have acted in it; which, growing into

a general Observation, will give Ideas of the true Reasons that so many have fallen under the highest Censure and Indignation of the People, as well as of those in Authority with them.

THIS Great OFFICER is said to be the Prime Minister Judicatory between the King and his Tenants, and has the Title of his Office from the Word *Treasury*, a Place for securing the Public Money, where he presides with great Authority : The *Romans* called it *ÆRARIUM*, *ab Ære*, because they coined nothing but Brass at first. There is this difference between the *Ærarium* and the *Fiscus* ; the first is the *People's Exchequer*, and the latter that of the *Prince*. But in *England* it is frequently called *The Exchequer*, only, which consists of two Parts, the *Upper* and the *Lower*. The *Upper* is That where the Barons of the Exchequer execute their Office ; but herein, the Lord Treasurer, as Supervisor, may sit as often as he pleases, to hear Matters ; and it has been usual to do so, once in every Term at least : The *Lower Exchequer* is chiefly under his Care, which being the Repository of the King's Treasure, committed to his Charge, is frequently, as I have said, called the *Treasury*.

THE *Romans* at first called their *Treasurers*, *Tribunes*, afterwards *Questors*, till their

their Common-wealth dissolved into a Monarchy, and then the Emperors put it into other Hands; for next it came from the *Quæstors* to the *Prætors*, and in *Augustus's* Time he chose the Senators at large into this Office, and in the Reign of *Claudius*, it revolved to the *Quæstors* again.

IN *Britain*, I find this Office to have been very ancient, but generally executed by Ecclesiasticks, Bishops, Deans, Abbots, &c. who had the Titles only of Treasurers of the *Exchequer*. The first Peer in this Office, was *Henry Lord Scroope*, of *Bolton*, temp. *Hen. IV.* He was succeeded by *Thomas Fitz-Alan* Earl of *Arundel*, primo *Hen. V.* and these I think had the Titles of Lord Treasurers; but it relapsed again to the Clergy, with an Intermixture of some other Persons beneath the Dignity of a Peerage, who were therefore, I presume, only called Treasurers of the *Exchequer*: But from the Reign of *Henry VI.* I find it was very seldom given to any Person less than a Baron: I cannot more properly begin, than with *James Fiennes*, Baron *Say* and *Sele*; a very remarkable Instance of the Argument I have stated. This Nobleman was a good Soldier, as well as a good Statesman: He had served King *Hen. V.* in his *Gallic*-Wars, with sufficient Glory and Reputation; became very much respected by the Populace; and was, in consideration
of

of his Services to his Country, as well at Home as Abroad, created a Baron of the Realm in open Parliament, by the unanimous Consent of all the Peers.

AFTER which, he not only obtained a Grant of the Office of Constable of *Dover-Castle*, and Warden of the Cinque-Ports, to himself, but to the Heirs Male of his Body, a Favour not very common. And having been made Lord Chamberlain to the King, as also one of his Council, had a Grant of an hundred Marks *per Ann.* for his Exercise of that Office: Soon after, he was made Constable of the *Tower of London*, during the Minority of *Henry*, Son and Heir to *John* Duke of *Exeter*; and finally, Lord Treasurer of *England*.

THUS gradually raised to so high a Pitch of Honour, behold his sudden and unhappy Fall: For about the Octaves of *Easter* following, the Parliament being adjourn'd to *St. Edmond's-Bury*, the Commons there laid Treason to his Charge; as also to the Duke of *Suffolk*, and some others, who had assented to the Release of *Anjou*, and Delivery of *Maine* to the *French*. Whereupon the King, to appease them, banish'd the Duke, and sequestred this *James* Lord *Say* from his Office of Treasurer: But this availed little; for, upon the Insurrection of the

C

Kentish-

Kentish-Men, under *Jack Cade*, though the King committed him to the *Tower*, yet, entering the City of *London*, and finding their Numbers increase, they fetched him thence to *Guild-Hall*, and there arraigned him before the Lord-Mayor, and other the King's Justices, notwithstanding his Request to be tried by his Peers; whence hurrying him to the Standard in *Cheapside*, they cut off his Head, and carried it on a Pole, causing his naked Body to be drawn at a Horse's Tail into *Southwark* to *St. Thomas of Waterings*, and there hanged and quartered. A sad and fearful Effect (continues the Author) of the People's Rage, and fit to be a Warning to all great Ministers of State, on whom Mis-carriages in Government may possibly be charged, and on whom the Fury of the Multitude may thus barbarously fall.

NOR can I find that History gives any other Reason for this Rage and Hatred in the People, but what proceeded from the Power and Grandeur this Minister had engrossed; except, as I presume, that it was otherwise a sufficient Cause, *he was a Favourite to his Prince.*

SIR *John Beauchamp*, was the next who had this Office conferred on him. He had performed many acceptable Services to King *Henry VI.* who created him Lord *Beauchamp* of

(II)

of *Powyk*, in the 25th of his Reign, assigning him a Pension for the Support of that Honour; and under the same Consideration made him Justice of *South-Wales*, and after Lord Treasurer. But as there were many who stomached his Preferment, so he continued in this Office barely two Years, and had Merit enough just to preserve himself a secure Retreat.

TO him succeeded *John Tiptoft*, Earl of *Worcester*; a Man of excellent Accomplishments, and in no small Favour with King *Henry VI.* who made him Lord Deputy of *Ireland*. Upon the Advancement of the House of *York* to the Throne, in the Person of *Edward IV.* he lost none of his former Reputation at Court; and that Prince, to engage him firmly in his Interest, made him first Justice of *North-Wales*, and soon after Constable of the *Tower of London*, and Lord Treasurer of the *Exchequer*. He was a Man of Learning, a good Lawyer and a Soldier, and between both made a very great Statesman. He had many different Employments, and among the rest, was Chancellor of *England*, though at the same Time made choice of to serve the King in his Wars. He was likewise Steward of the Household, and residing in *Ireland*, as Deputy to *George Duke of Clarence*, in which Station he seemed so necessary, that he was himself again made

Lieutenant there, also Constable of *England*, and again Lord Treasurer. The great Power and Favour he enjoyed under this King, was sufficient of itself to raise him many Enemies; but there is one Story of him which did not a little contribute thereto: That the King caused him at *Southampton* to sit in Judgment upon several Gentlemen taken in an Encounter on board some Ships: He adjudged them to be drawn, hanged, and beheaded; twenty of whom underwent that Sentence.

THESE being of the *Lancastrian* Interest, that Party did not fail to remember him in due Time; for now the Scene changing, through the Power of the Great *Warwick*, he was forced to shift for himself, and his Case was so much the worse, in that he had the Envy of many of the *Yorkists*, and so had hardly any Retreat, but that of shifting from Place to Place, as it manifestly appears from History: for he was in the End, found on the Top of a high Tree in the Forest of *Waybridge* in *Huntingdon-shire*; and being thence brought to *London*, had his Head taken off on *Tower-Hill*.

JAMES BUTLER, Earl of *Wiltshire* and *Ormond*, was next raised to this Office, who, on the contrary, was an inflexible Friend to the House of *Lancaster*; and to
reward

reward his Services, King *Henry VI.* upon this Change, made him Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and Lord Treasurer of *England*; which Office, however, did not prevent his Attendance on that Prince at the Battle of *St. Alban's*, where the opposite Party prevailing, he was forced to shift for himself, Yet Fortune giving a second Turn to Affairs, he was again restored to his Office of Lord Treasurer, and made Knight of the Garter,

BUT Victory in the End relapsing to the House of *York*, when he had constantly attended the King in all his Battels, he was after that at *Towton-Field*, taken, and, with very little Hesitation, beheaded. One Thing was laid to his Charge, That under Pretence of surprising *Warwick*, he had armed five great Carricks of *Genoa*, manned and victualled at the King's Charge, and taking likewise a good Part of his Treasure, had conveyed the same out of the Kingdom; but there needed not this Circumstance, to strengthen the Reasons of his Execution.

HENRY Viscount *Bourchier*, though linked in an early Friendship, with *Richard* Duke of *York*, (Father of King *Edward IV.*) who had given him his Sister in Marriage, was constituted Lord Treasurer of *England* by King *Henry VI.* towards the latter Part of his Reign; but on the Appearance of the
Earls

Earls of *March* and *Warwick* at the Head of the *Tork* Faction, he through his former Amity, joined with them in the Battle of *Northampton*, where having the Advantage of the Day, and King *Edward* crowned, he was again made Lord Treasurer, and advanced to the Dignity of Earl of *Essex*. I do not find History any thing particular in relating his Conduct in this Employment; but I find him, after the Alternatives of Fortune, on either Side, to be made again Lord Treasurer, the 11th of *Edward* IV. tho' there had been several who had intervened in this Employment, and among these, *Richard Widvile*, Earl *Rivers*, who lost his Head at *Northampton*, the ninth of *Edward* IV. and that he continued in it to the Time of his Death, which was the 23d of *Edward* IV. for I find no other constituted till the first of *Richard* III. and then,

SIR *John Wood* Knight, was constituted Treasurer, but continued only one Year therein.

TO him succeeded, *John* Lord *Audley*, an assiduous Friend to the House of *Tork*; but he held it barely a Year, when King *Henry* VII making his Way to the Throne;

JOHN Lord *Dinham* was appointed Treasurer. This *John* had been in particular
Fa-

Favour with King *Edward IV.*, and by him summoned to Parliament as a Baron. But it seems, disliking the Proceedings of *Richard III.*, he drew off to the Earl of *Richmond*, who attaining the Crown, made him a Privy Counsellor, Knight of the Garter, and Lord Treasurer; in which he continued to the Time of his Death: for I find no other constituted in this Office till the 16th of *Henry VII.*, which was *Thomas* Earl of *Surrey*; and this Lord *Dinham* died the beginning of the 17th of *Henry VII.*, so that if he was out at all, it was a very short Time, and no Reason, as I can find, is assigned for it in History.

THOMAS Earl of *Surrey*, Son and Heir apparent of *Thomas Howard*, Duke of *Norfolk*, was a Man of great Eminence. He was Lord Admiral at Sea, and General of the *English* Army, and for the wonderful Services performed by him in this Command, was first created Earl of *Surrey*, the same Day his Father was created Duke of *Norfolk*, the fifth of *Henry VIII.* And upon a Dispute in Parliament, concerning his Place there, it was declared, that he should sit according to his Creation, and not as a Duke's eldest Son. Also, in the 12th of *Henry VIII.* he was constituted Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, where he suppressed the *O-Neals* and *O-Carrols*. Some few Years afterwards, he performed many signal Services in *France*, and was constituted
Lord

Lord Treasurer, and made General of the King's whole Army, designed to march against the *Scots*; all this being in his Father's Lifetime. Upon his Father's Death, he was again made General of the Army, at that Time raised, to serve in *Scotland*, in order to set the young King free, whom the Duke of *Albany* kept at *Sterling*. He afterwards attended the King into *France*, and was sent chief Ambassador to that Monarch, to attend him to *Nice*, and commune with the Pope, in his Delay, touching that King's Divorce. In the 25th of *Henry VIII*, upon the Surrender of *Charles Brandon*, Duke of *Suffolk*, he was constituted Earl-Marshal of *England*, also Vice-roy of *Ireland*. In the 18th of *Henry VIII*, he marched to the Assistance of the Earl of *Shrewsbury*, towards suppressing that memorable Insurrection, called, *The Pilgrimage of Grace*. But after these, and many other signal Services, by the insinuating Persuasions of some of the Nobility, who had contracted an Enmity against him, in Regard of the great Power and Favour he stood in, the King was so far misled and incensed against him, that he not only committed him Prisoner to the *Tower*, but gave Order for seizing his Goods, and gave Notice to his Ambassadors abroad, that He and his Son had conspired to take upon them the Government, during his Life; and, after his Death, to get the Prince into their Hands: For which, being Both attainted

in

in Parliament, his Son lost his Head, and he had fared little better, had not the Death of the King prevented it. For so implacable was the Malice of his Enemies, that though a Pardon was given by Proclamation to all Persons, for what Crimes soever, yet was he, with five others, particularly excepted.

EDWARD SETMOUR, Earl of *Hertford*, being, on the Death of King *Henry VIII*, appointed one of his Executors, and of the Council to his Son Prince *Edward*; who being proclaimed, he was, by the unanimous Consent of the Council, chosen Protector of the young King, constituted Lord High Treasurer of *England*, advanced to the Dignity of Duke of *Somerset*, created Earl-Marshal of *England* for Life, a little Time after, received his Patent of Protector and Governor of the King and Realm; and the same Year, had a special Grant, that he should sit alone, and be placed at all Times, as well in the King's Presence in Parliament, as in his Absence, on the Middle of the Bench, or Stool, standing next on the Right-Hand the King's Seat Royal, in Parliament. Soon after, he was sent, at the Head of a strong Army, into *Scotland*, where he fought *Musfelborough* Battle. He was, the next Year, being the second of *Edward VI*, again constituted Protector of the King's Person, and the whole Realm, during his Minority.

D

BEING

BEING much in Favour with King *Henry VIII*, and by him much employed, he was always observed to be faithful and fortunate, as well in giving Advice, as in managing a Charge. The Invasion of *James V* of *Scotland*, was frustrated, and *Solem-Mosse* Battle won, by his Direction. The next Year, he, and the Earl of *Warwick*, burned *Leith* and *Edinburgh*, and wasted *Tivedale* and the *Marches*. The Year following, being sent to view the Fortifications of the *Marches* of *Calais*, with the hardy Approach of Seven Thousand *English*, he beat an Army of Twenty-one Thousand *French*, took their Baggage and Cannon ; and all with the Loss but of one Man, and after, won the Castle, commonly called *Red-Pile*. The next Year, he invaded and spoiled *Picardy*, and began the Forts of *Newhaven*, *Blackness*, and *Bullingberge*. Upon these and other like Successes, his succeeding Fortunes were always esteemed rather new, than strange ; and his Presence alone was reputed sufficient to animate an Army. But after all this Honour, Greatness, and prosperous Successes, he fell, at last, partly through the Pride and revengeful Humour of *Anne Stanhope*, his Wife, who envying that his Brother, Lord *Thomas Seymour*, of *Sudley*, High-Admiral of *England*, had married the Lady *Catherine Parr*, Queen-Dowager to *Henry VIII*, and by that Marriage the younger

Bro-

Brother claimed Precedence before her ; she possessed the Duke her Husband, that his Brother studied his Ruin ; which, also, by the Artifices of the ambitious Earl of *Warwick*, took Place : so that the Lord *Sudley* was arrested, and sent Prisoner to the *Tower*, and in a very short Time after, condemned by Act of Parliament, and lost his Head ; and what seems more rigid, by a Warrant under his own Brother's Hand. His Death created great Hatred in the People, against the Protector, many of the Nobility calling him Bloodsucker, Murderer, unfit to be the King's Protector : Besides, another Thing helped to confirm the public Hatred, his pulling down a Church and two Bishops Houses in the *Strand*, to make Way for *Somerset-House*, and ruining the Steeple, and most Part of the Church of *St. John of Jerusalem, &c.* to carry on the Building. Upon which, the Earl of *Warwick*, watching his Opportunity, formed a Party in the Privy-Council, against the Protector, which was no hard Matter to do, who removed the King from *Hampton-Court* to *Windsor*, and was soon after charged as the Occasion of all the Calamities that had befallen the Nation, and sent Prisoner to the *Tower*, where he submitted to his Accusation, and himself begged the King's Pardon for the same, who again released him, remitted his Fines, returned all his Goods, undisposed of, and once more swore him of his Privy-Coun-

cil. After which, his Daughter was married to the Lord *Lisle*, Son and Heir to the Earl of *Warwick*, and the Earl of *Warwick* himself made Admiral of *England*, and Duke of *Northumberland*. But this Match was so far from stifling all former Animosities, that now the aforesaid Duke, having a more full and sufficient Authority, charged the Duke of *Somerset* anew, with several wicked Designs to murder himself, and many more of the Nobility, for which, being put in the *Tower*, and brought to his Tryal, he was found guilty of Felony, and sentenced to be hanged; and two Months after, the Violence of his Enemies, notwithstanding the King's Desire to save him, drew him to *Tower-Hill*, where, *January* the 24th, 1552, he lost his Head. He suffered with great Constancy, and was very much lamented, People dipping their Handkerchiefs in his Blood, and laying them up as sacred Relicks.

WILLIAM PAULET, Earl of *Wiltshire*, was the next Lord Treasurer, constituted on the Death of the Duke of *Somerset*; but steered a more even Course than his Predecessor. He was esteemed a Man of excellent Parts and Learning, and being taken Notice of by King *Henry*, was made Comptroller of his Household, at that Time only Sir *William Paulet*, Knt. He was after this employed on Embassies Abroad, and on his
Return

Return made Treasurer of the Household, and Lord *Saint-John*; and two Years after, or thereabouts, Master of the Wards, and Knight of the Garter; and was from thence always near the King, and in Repute at Court. King *Henry* lying on his Death-Bed, he was appointed one of his Executors, and of Council to Prince *Edward*, after *Edward VI*, in the first Year of whose Reign he was made Lord Keeper of the Great Seal, Earl of *Wiltshire*, and Lord Treasurer of *England*, and in the fourth, created Marquis of *Winchester*.

HE continued in Favour with Queen *Mary*, and Queen *Elizabeth*, and in the Office of Lord Treasurer, and died unblemished at almost an hundred Years of Age: But I cannot help observing, that it must certainly be a wonderful Frame of Conduct, to carry a Man through so many different Changes, and so precarious a State of Fortune, and that either he must be a Man of the most happy Temper, or a very exquisite Politician.

HIS immediate Successor in this Office, was *William Cecil* Lord *Burleigh*. He was in great Favour with King *Henry VIII*, and being a Person of great Learning, singular Judgment, and other great Endowments, was, through the Favour of the Duke of *Somerset*, advanced to the Office of *Custos Brevium*; and in the fifth of *Edward VI*, constituted
one

one of the principal Secretaries of State, and of the Privy-Council. In the Reign of Queen *Mary*, he was forced to shift the Scene; but Queen *Elizabeth*, in the first Year of her Reign, chose him of her Privy-Council; and in the third, made him Master of the Wards: and though some of the Nobility envied his Preferment, yet She farther advanced him to the Degree and Dignity of a Baron of this Realm, by the Title of Lord *Burleigh*; and in the 14th of her Reign, created him Lord Treasurer, supporting him through all the Designs formed against him, and valuing him as her ablest Minister of State, which could only protect him against the Envy he had contracted by his high Preferments: She would make him always sit down in her Presence, saying, *My Lord, We make use of you, not for your bad Legs, but for your good Head.* And the Queen visiting him when sick of the Gout, at *Burleigh-House* in the *Strand*, the Lord's Servant, who conducted her in at the Door, desired her Majesty to stoop: *Yes*, says she, *I will stoop for your Master, but not for the King of Spain.* His Saying was, *Pudens qui patiens*; his Maxim, *Nolo Minor me timeat, despiciatve Major*; My Inferior shall not fear, my Superior shall not despise me.

UPON his Death, which happened in the 41st of *Elizabeth*, *Thomas Sackville*, Lord *Buckhurst*, was constituted Lord Treasurer.
He

He was a Man of excellent Qualifications, and early in the Favour of Queen *Elizabeth*, who created him Lord *Buckhurst*, and sent him her Ambassador to *France*, and the Emperor *Maximilian*, as likewise to the States of *Holland*, upon their Dislike of the Earl of *Leicester*, whose Interest was so great with that Queen, that he procured him at his Return, to be confined many Months to his House; but surviving that great Earl, (who died the same Year) he had afterwards such high Esteem from Queen *Elizabeth*, that she made him Lord Treasurer of *England*, and three Years after, one of the Lords Commissioners for executing the Office of Earl-Marshal of *England*.

NOR did King *James* less value his Abilities; in the first Year of his Reign he renewed his Patent for the Office of Lord Treasurer for Life, and soon after, the same Year, created him Earl of *Dorset*.

HE was likewise Knight of the Garter, and Chancellor of the University of *Oxford*; and held this great Office to his Death, without the Taint of Corruption, though he had powerful Enemies.

ROBERT CECIL, Earl of *Salisbury*, Son of *William* Lord *Burleigh*, Predecessor to the last Lord Treasurer. He was first Knighted,
and

and made one of the principal Secretaries of State to Queen *Elizabeth*, who sent him into *France* to mediate Peace between that Crown and the *Spaniards*. King *James I*, in the first Year of his Reign, created him Lord *Cecil* of *Essington*; the next Year, Viscount *Cranburne*; and in his third Year, Earl of *Salisbury*; and three Years after, made him Lord Treasurer of *England*, Knight of the Garter, and Chancellor of *Cambridge*.

I FIND that he continued in this great Office to his Death, which happened in the Year 1612, (10 *Jac. I.*) but meet with nothing remarkable in his Conduct therein.

LITTLE else can be said of the next Treasurer, *viz. Thomas* Earl of *Suffolk*: He was a younger Son of that Great Man, *Thomas* Duke of *Norfolk*, beheaded by Queen *Elizabeth*, but was with his Brothers restored in Blood in the ensuing Parliament; and some Years after, summoned among the Barons, by the Title of Lord *Howard* of *Walden*, and made one of King *James's* Privy-Council, who having created him Earl of *Suffolk*, constituted him next, Lord Steward of his Household, and Lord Treasurer of *England*, in which Employment he continued about six Years, and resigned it to Sir *Henry Montague* Knt. then Lord Chief Justice of the *King's-Bench*.

THIS

THIS Sir *Henry Montague* was soon after created a Peer, by the Title of Lord *Montague* of *Kimbolton*, and Viscount *Man-deville*, and held this Office only about the Space of ten Months, when he was succeeded by *Lionel Cranfield* Earl of *Middlesex*. But he was afterwards, I find, created Earl of *Manchester*, *Primo Car. I.* and had the Office of Lord Privy-Seal under that Prince; so that, it seems, it was not for any Fault in his Conduct, that he continued Treasurer no longer; but rather that he was put in till the the King had found out a fit Person for the Office.

THIS was, as I have said, *Lionel Cranfield*, afterwards Earl of *Middlesex*. He was originally only a Merchant of the City of *London*; but, having married a Kinswoman of the Marquis, after Duke, of *Buckingham*, he was brought to Court, where the King bestowed on him the Honour of Knighthood; and finding him capable of publick Business, for he was a Man of very good Accomplishments, his Majesty first made him Master of the Requests, next, Master of the great Wardrobe, then Master of the Wards, and a Privy-Counsellor; and soon after these Preferments, created him Lord *Cranfield*, and Lord Treasurer of *England*, and last, Earl of *Middlesex*.

AS these sudden and great Preferments, from so low a Beginning, had procured him the Envy of many of the Ancient Nobility; so *Buckingham*, who had raised him, being now swelled to the highest Pitch of Grandeur, took up a Resolution to crush this new Favourite, lest he should shoot too high for him, and in the End, out-rival him in Power and Favour; and this he might the more easily do, for as *Middlesex* wanted Innocence to defend himself, so he wanted Humility, that others might do it for him, having transacted many Things in his Office of Lord Treasurer, as only the King's special Indulgence could skreen him from the Punishment of; in Reference to which there is one Story very memorable.

MY Lord *Bacon*, after he was sentenced in Parliament, meeting with this Lord *Cranfield*, just after he had been made Treasurer, and having first congratulated him on his Advancement to so high a Post, told him, between Jest and Earnest, That there was one Thing he would recommend to his Lordship, and, through him, to all other great Officers at Court, which is, says he, *To remember a Parliament will come.*

• WHETHER my Lord *Bacon* spoke by the Spirit of Divination or no, I cannot tell, but

but it was not full two Years before the Earl was impeached in Parliament, which was seconded by *Buckingham*, and received very readily by the Lords: His Accusation was for Bribery, Extortion, Oppressions, and other heinous Misdemeanours, for which he had Judgment as follows.

That Lionel, Earl of Middlefex, now Lord Treasurer of England, shall lose all his Offices which he holds in this Kingdom; and shall be made for ever incapable of any Office, Place, or Employment in the State and Common-wealth.

That he shall be imprisoned in the Tower of London during the King's Pleasure.

That he shall pay to our Sovereign Lord the King, the Sum of Fifty Thousand Pounds.

That he shall never more sit in Parliament.

And that he shall never come within the Verge of the Court.

A BILL was likewise passed to make his Estate liable to the King's Fine, and other Accompts, and to make *Restitution* to all such whom he had wronged, as should be allowed by the Discretion of the House.

IT was once proposed to degrade him of his Honours, but this was prevented by the Lords, as an ill Precedent, in Regard his Posterity had not offended.

SUCH was the sudden Rise and Fall of this popular Man, and all in the Compass of about ten Years, from his first coming to Court.

UPON the displacing of whom, Sir *Richard Weston*, Knt. at that Time Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, was commissioned to execute the Office of Treasurer during the King's Pleasure, which he did for about the Space of six Months; when Sir *James Ley*, Bart. was constituted to this Office, in the 22d of *James I.* He had been the King's Serjeant and Attorney, and Chief Justice both in *England* and *Ireland*; and soon after his Advancement to this Post, was created Lord *Ley*, and Earl of *Marlborough*. He had seen the sad Example of his Predecessor the Earl of *Middlesex*; which, together with his own Prudence, and Honesty, served him

him as a Land-Mark to steer clear of the dangerous Shelves that frequently attend the Course of this high Office, which he held quietly to his Death, *Anno* 1628. and for some Part of the Time was also Lord President of the Council, an Instance I have seldom or never met with.

SOON after his Death, Sir *Richard Weston* before-mentioned, now advanced to the Dignity of Lord *Weston*, was constituted Lord Treasurer of *England*; and some Time after, Earl of *Portland*, and Knight of the Garter. He had been Chancellor and Under-Treasurer before, for some considerable Time; and had executed the Office of Lord Treasurer by Commission, as I have observed before. He was a Man well versed therein, and otherwise of very great Abilities; and discharged this Office with great Prudence and Fidelity to the Time of his Death, which happened in the xth Year of *Charles* I. For one general Observation may be made, That they only miscarried, who were guilty of Singularity, and practised by unusual and disagreeable Methods, which were seldom esteemed to be for the Publick Good, whatever Success they met with.

NEXT succeeded *Francis* Lord *Cottington*, a Person who had raised himself to this Honour by his own Virtue and Industry. He was

was brought up by Sir *Edward Stafford*, Vice-Chamberlain to Queen *Elizabeth*, to whom he was nearly allied, and was at first only Gentleman of his Horse: But having been Secretary to the Embassy in *Spain*, he came at length to be one of the Clerks of the Council, after Chancellor and Under-Treasurer of the *Exchequer*, and then sent Ambassador into *Spain* to treat of Peace. His Merit being now well known to King *Charles I.* he created him Lord *Cottington*; and on his Progress into *Scotland*, gave him Commission to execute the Office of Lord Treasurer during his Majesty's Absence: And standing firm to the King in the Time of his Troubles, had the same Trust reposed in him at *Oxford* of the Little his Majesty had left for his mean Support. Yet notwithstanding the Smallness of what he had to manage, it was sufficient to create him many Enemies, even among the King's Friends, who did not envy his Preferment alone, but there were other Causes assigned. He had not only, from a small Beginning, raised himself a fine Estate, but having been Master of the *Wards* to the King, by his singular good Husbandry therein, had increased the Revenue of the Court to be much greater than what had ever been known before his Administration; at which, not only those at Court, but most of the other Rich and Eminent Families of *England*, were very much incensed. He was likewise

sus-

suspected of being a Favourer of the Papists, which raised the Number of his Enemies. But the Loss of All on the King's Side, put an End to every Resentment; after which, he gave his constant Attendance on King *Charles II.* in his Exile, but never returned to *England*, dying in *Spain*, at a very advanced Age; so that of his Management in this high Office we can say no more.

WILLIAM JUXON, Lord Bishop of *London*, was the next Lord Treasurer; but here it is to be observed, that there was an Interval in the Lord *Cottington's* Administration, who first only exercised the Office during the King's Absence in *Scotland*, which was the 9th of *Charles I.* and was not constituted Ld. Treasurer till the 19th of *Charles I.* 1643. at *Oxford*, in which Space of Time, for the first Year, it was in Commission to *William* Lord Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and others; and then, at the Instance of Archbishop *Laud*, given by the King to Bishop *Juxon*. But the Troubles of the Kingdom then beginning, and the *Exchequer* at a low Ebb, little Account is to be given of the Management of the Treasury in this Time.

SOON after the *Restoration*, the King's Affairs recovering something of their Disorder, *Thomas Wriothesley*, Earl of *Southampton*, was constituted Lord High Treasurer; a
Man

Man of singular Remark in this high Office; of whom the Lord *Clarendon* gives the following Character. ‘ He was (says he) of a
 ‘ Nature much inclined to Melancholy, and
 ‘ being born a younger Brother, and his
 ‘ Father, and elder Brother, dying upon the
 ‘ Point together, whilst he was but a Boy,
 ‘ he was at first much troubled to be called
 ‘ *My Lord*, and with the Noise of Atten-
 ‘ dants, so much he then delighted to be
 ‘ alone: He had a great Spirit, and never
 ‘ had any Conversation in the Court, or
 ‘ Obligation to it. On the contrary, he had
 ‘ undergone some Hardships from it, which
 ‘ made it believed he would have been ready
 ‘ to have taken all Occasions to have been
 ‘ severe towards it: And therefore, in the
 ‘ Beginning of the Long Parliament, no Man
 ‘ was more courted by the Managers of those
 ‘ Designs: He had a great Dislike of the high
 ‘ Courses which had been taken in the Go-
 ‘ vernment, and a particular Prejudice to the
 ‘ Earl of *Strafford*, for some exorbitant Pro-
 ‘ ceedings. But, as soon as the Ways of
 ‘ Reverence and Duty towards the King de-
 ‘ clined, and the Prosecution of that Earl
 ‘ seemed to exceed the Limits of Justice, he
 ‘ opposed them vigorously in all their Pro-
 ‘ ceedings. He was a Man of great Sharp-
 ‘ ness of Judgment, a very quick Apprehen-
 ‘ sion, and that Readiness of Expression upon
 ‘ any sudden Debate, that no Man delivered
 ‘ him-

himself more advantageously and weightily,
 and more efficaciously with the Hearers; so
 that no Man gave them more Trouble in
 his Opposition, or drew so many to his Con-
 currence with him in Opinion: He had no
 Relation to, or Dependance upon the Court,
 or purposed to have any, but wholly pur-
 sued the publick Interest. It was long be-
 fore he could be prevailed with to be a
 Counsellor, and longer before he would
 be admitted Groom of the Bed-Chamber;
 and received both Honours the rather, be-
 cause, after he had refused to take a Pro-
 testation, which both Houses had ordered
 to be taken by all their Members; they
 had likewise voted, That no Man should
 be capable of any Preferment in Church or
 State, who refused to take the same, and
 he would shew how much he contemned
 those Votes. He went with the King to
Tork, was solicitous for the Offer of the
 Peace at *Nottingham*, because he believed
 it might turn to his Majesty's Advantage;
 was with him at *Edgehill*, and came and
 staid with him at *Oxford* to the End of
 the War, taking all Opportunities to ad-
 vance and improve all Motions of Peace;
 and, as no Man was more punctual in per-
 forming his own Duty, so no Man had
 more melancholy Apprehensions of the
 Issue of the War, in which he continued
 his faithful Services to the last. The King

' trusted himself with the old Countess, his
 ' Mother, at her House at *Titchfield*, when he
 ' went from *Hampton-Court* to the *Isle of*
 ' *Wight*, with Assurance of being safe and
 ' welcome, nor was he deceived therein; for
 ' his Reception from that Noble Lady was
 ' equal to his Majesty's Wishes, tho' through
 ' the Imprudence of *Ashburnham*, and others
 ' about the King, they discovered his Ma-
 ' jesty's being there, and brought *Hammond*
 ' to the House, who with specious Assurances
 ' of honourable Usage and Liberty, carried
 ' him thence to the *Isle of Wight*. After
 ' the Battle of *Worcester*, when the King was
 ' in Danger, the Earl of *Southampton*, who
 ' was then at his House at *Titchfield* in
 ' *Hampshire*, had been advertised of the
 ' King's being in the *West*, and of missing
 ' his Passage at *Lime*, and sent a trusty Gentle-
 ' man to those faithful Persons in the Coun-
 ' try, whom he thought were most like to
 ' be employed for his Escape, if he came
 ' into those Parts, to let them know he had
 ' a Ship ready, and if the King came to him,
 ' he should be safe; which Advertisement
 ' came to the King, the Night before he em-
 ' barked, and when his Vessel was ready;
 ' but his Majesty ever acknowledged the
 ' Obligation with great Kindness, he being
 ' the only Person of that Condition, who
 ' had the Courage to solicit such Danger,
 ' though

though all good Men heartily wished the King's Deliverance.

UPON the happy Restauration of his Majesty King *Charles*, as a Reward for all his eminent and faithful Services, he was immediately chosen a Privy-Counsellor, Knight of the Garter, and made Lord High Treasurer of *England*; which great Office, *says another Author*, he executed to the general Satisfaction of the King, and all Mankind, and Died in it, *Anno* 1667.

A VERY rare Example in any Man, that to obtain so wonderful a Character, instead of accumulating to himself a vast and unbounded Fortune, which he might easily have done, is said, rather to have supported the Treasury by large Resources to his own Estate, through which Instance he ought to be esteemed as a Miracle among Lord *Treasurers*, whose unprecedented Honesty had itself been a just Example to others, without the Addition of so singular a Point of Generosity, and Regard to his Prince.

SOON after the Death of this *Thomas* Earl of *Southampton*, the Management of the Treasury was put into Commission, executed by the Duke of *Albemarle*, the Lord *Ashley Cooper*, then Chancellor and Under-Treasurer, Sir *Thomas Clifford*, Treasurer of

the Household, *William Coventry*, Esq; and Sir *John Duncomb*; which Commission lasted two Years; at the Expiration of that Time, the same Commissioners were continued three Years longer, when Sir *Thomas Clifford* was created Lord *Clifford*, in the Year 1672, and soon after Lord High Treasurer; but as he retained this Office only one Year, there is little or no Room to speak of his Conduct therein.

TO him succeeded *Thomas Osborne*, Esq; Son of Sir *Edward Osborne*, Bart. Vice-President of the Council to King *Charles I*, and Lieutenant-General of that Prince's Forces in the *North of England* on the breaking out of the grand Rebellion, whose Loyalty the Son imitated, in order to the Restauration of King *Charles II*. which he had a very forward Hand in, and therefore came to Court with a double Recommendation, of both his own, and his Father's Merits and Services.

HE was first made Treasurer of the Navy, and soon after created Viscount *Dunblain* in *Scotland*, and constituted Lord High Treasurer of *England*; and farther, Baron *Kiveton*, Viscount *Latimer*, and Earl of *Danby*; and installed Knight of the Garter. But in the Year 1679, when he enjoyed the highest Marks of his Majesty's Favour, he was openly Impeached in Parliament. The main Accusation
against

against him, more than the frequent Envy contracted by his high Station, was his being in the *French* Interest, founded chiefly on a Letter to Mr, Ambassador *Mountague* at *Paris*, and produced against him, dated *March* the 25th, 1678, written by the King's Command; * who, like a generous Prince, endeavoured all he could to skreen him from this sudden Misfortune; and whilst the Storm was gathering in the House, passed a Pardon for him under the Great Seal. This so alarmed the Commons, that they forthwith addressed his Majesty, shewing the Illegality of the same, and representing the dangerous Consequence of granting Pardons to any Persons Impeached by the Commons of *England*. Whereupon, he lay under a Necessity of withdrawing himself, not without the King's Consent, and even his positive Commands so to do. Which Steps justly heightened the Suspicion of the People against him, and made many believe him guilty of some high Crimes; and so far aggravated the Commons, that they immediately ordered a Bill to be brought in, to summon him to render himself by a certain Day, or, in Default, to Attaint him. The Lords sent down a Bill, for banishing and disabling him; which was so far from fulfilling their Resentment, that they rejected;

* See, His Grace's Letters, 8vo. p. 72. published by himself.
Anno 1710.

and passed another, to Attaint him of High Treason,

THESE Proceedings obliged him to surrender himself; and appearing at the Bar of the House of Lords, he excused his Absence, and insisted on his Innocency; upon which he had Time allowed him, to give in his Answer to the Articles of Impeachment; and being committed to the *Tower*, was afterwards admitted to Bail: and so all this mighty Matter dropt, which in Reality seems to have no other Foundation, than the Emulation he had raised in this high Station; together with the Virulency of those (and indeed all other) Times, to Men whom the Prince is pleased to favour.

AND this seems the more obvious from the Favour he afterwards shewed to the Prince and Princess of *Orange*, whose Interest he vigorously promoted, in Opposition to a *French* and Popish Faction; which, methinks, renders it strange, even to surmise, that he should have the least Inclination to make any Advances in Favour of *France*.

AND though he acted no more in the Sphere of Lord Treasurer; yet he was advanced in Honour and Employment, created Duke of *Leeds*, and made Lord President of the Council; and Died at last with the Character

rafter of a true Patriot of the Church, and Liberties of *England*.

ON the Removal of the Earl of *Danby*, the Treasury was again put into the Hands of Commissioners, (among whom were *Godolphin* and *Hyde*) and so lasted the Residue of that Reign; but King *James* ascending the Throne, *Hyde* was soon after constituted Lord High Treasurer.

HE was held in the greatest Esteem by King *Charles II.* his own Accomplishments, as well as the Fidelity and Alliance of his Family, justly recommending him to that Prince's Favour, who in the Year 1678, employed him as his Ambassador to *Holland*, with Proposals to the Prince of *Orange*, to declare War against *France*; and on his Return, appointed him one of the Commissioners of the Treasury: But, as the highest Sense of Gratitude inclined him to the Interest of his Brother-in-Law the Duke of *York*, it raised him many Enemies on the other Side; so that the Parliament, in the Year 1680, addressed the King to remove him (with several others) from all Places of Trust, and from his Council and Favour for ever: But so far was his Majesty from complying with their Request, or from thinking he merited this Resentment, that, instead thereof, he created him, Viscount and Baron *Hyde*,

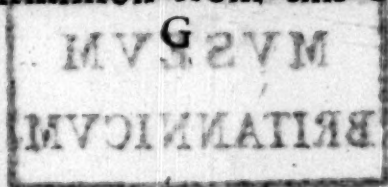
Hyde, and some Time after, Earl of *Rochester*.

IN the Year 1684, he was made Lord President of the Council, which was the last Year of King *Charles II.* And on King *James's* ascending the Throne, besides being constituted *Ld. High Treasurer of England*, he was installed Knight of the Garter. But in this high Station, he found a very difficult Part to act, Between the Inveteracy of One Party, and the Jealousy of Another. His being put into the High Commission-Court, as well as some other past Actions of his Life, rendered him distasteful to *Protestants*, at least, to those who were no Favourers of King *James's* Proceedings; and his opposing *Tyrconnel's* being made Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and some other Steps in Council, laid him equally under the Jealousy and Suspicion of the *Papists*; so that between Both, an easy Passage was made for his being displaced, though it was the latter who pointed out the Way, having in Reality only that Weight and Power with the King, to bring it about; for they put his Majesty upon the Experiment of trying his Affection to the Church of *Rome*, who, from the many Favours he had bestowed on him, and the constant Ardency of Spirit he had always shewn in his Interest, thought he had sufficient Grounds to fasten that mighty Request upon him; which his Lordship

ship finding a handsome Way to evade, it was no hard Matter for his Enemies about the King to prevail with his Majesty to dismiss him from his Confidence; inseparable from which, was this his Office of Lord Treasurer. And that I may have an Opportunity to shew it was entirely owing to the miserable End of State-Policy, together with the Designs of his Enemies, it appears, that the King assigned him a Pension of Five Thousand Pounds a Year, an Argument sufficient of the King's Favour and his own Merit.

HE was afterwards admitted of the Privy-Council to King *William* and Queen *Mary*, made *Ld. Lieutenant of Ireland*; and *Ld. President of the Council to Queen Anne*, who, it is said, designed him again the Office of Lord High Treasurer, had not his Death prevented it: and as to any other Practice of his Life, it concerns not the present Purpose.

DURING the whole Reign of King *William*, the Office of Lord Treasurer was constantly in Commission, so that the next Lord Treasurer constituted by Queen *Anne*, in the Year 1702, was *Sidney Lord Godolphin*. He was a Man of excellent Accomplishments, and what besides might justify her Majesty's Choice, he had for many Years been employed in the Treasury. On the Earl of *Danby's* Dismission from this Office, in the Year



Year 1679, he was constituted one of the Lords of the Treasury, which Trust he discharged with great Fidelity, and with uncommon Application and Diligence; which having raised the Reputation of his Parts and Capacity, he was in 1684, promoted to be one of his Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State; but afterwards appointed first Commissioner of the Treasury: Soon after which he was created Lord *Godolphin*. In the first Year of King *James II.* he was constituted Ld. Chamberlain to the Queen, and made again one of the Commissioners of the Treasury, on displacing the Earl of *Rochester*. Upon the landing of the Prince of *Orange*, he was one of the Commissioners to treat with that Prince, who soon made him one of his Privy-Council; and continued him one of the Lords of the Treasury. His Lordship was four times One of the Lords Justices of *England* in that Reign.

HOW he discharged this great Office, is yet fresh in our Memories, and leaves me therefore the less to say; but inclines me to repeat my general Observation, That the Administration of it had raised him so many Enemies, as nothing but the Queen's immediate Favour, could shelter him for so long a Continuance.



THOSE

THOSE who have spoke with the greatest Freedom of his Conduct say, that during the three first Years of Her Majesty's Reign, he managed the publick Revenues with a great deal of Exactness and Frugality, which contributed very much to the retrieving of publick Credit; and engaged People to lend their Money with great Facility, notwithstanding he had reduced the Interest to five *per Cent.* upon most of the short Funds; and with great Prudence he contrived, That the Lenders should not, as formerly, be permitted to bring all their Money into the *Exchequer* at once, but by Degrees; by which excellent Management great Sums of Interest were saved.

BUT these Steps, say they, were soon deviated from, and contrary Measures pursued. Instead of that generous Contribution which Her Majesty gave out of the *Civil List*, in the first Year of Her Reign, towards the Expence of the War, great Profusion was made of the Crown-Lands and Revenues, by Grants and Donatives: Great Sums laid out in Secret Services, particularly, to bring about the UNION with *Scotland*, which, together with the Losses sustained by employing unresponsible Persons in the Collection of Taxes, and the Deficiency of Funds, vastly increased the Nation's Debts. On the other Hand, high Interests

were again introduced, the publick Revenues either entirely sold, or anticipated for many Years to come, with a Load of other lesser Grievances laid to his Charge, which were sufficient to remove him from the Office of Lord Treasurer; and, as in some past Examples, to satisfy the Resentment of his Enemies, for it appears that their Complaints were carried no farther: On the contrary, it has been confidently said, That his Successor was so generous, as to vindicate his Memory.

A LATE Writer, not more *unhappy* than *self-conceited*, has pretended to shew, “ that
 “ neither our *Reputation*, nor our *Affairs*,
 “ were by any Means in a *despicable* Con-
 “ dition, after the *Peace* made by the late
 “ Lord *Oxford*.” Nay, what is more surpris-
 “ ing, this Gentleman as *confidently*, as *ground-*
 “ *lessly*, asserts, “ that tho’ HARLEY had been
 “ several Times *Speaker of the House of*
 “ *Commons*; tho’ he had been *Secretary of*
 “ *State*, and *Lord Treasurer*; tho’ he had
 “ formed a *South Sea* Company, which made
 “ Government-Securities, that were at 40 *per*
 “ *Cent. Discount*, sell at *Par*; after all this
 “ *Died poor.*” *

THO’ the Earl of *Oxford*, thus signalized his Merit, by rescuing the Credit of the Na-

* See *Budgell’s Letter to Cleomenes*, pag. 203, 204.

tion,

tion, yet I am very sensible, if the late Lord *Lechmere* understood any Law, that he was both justly *Imprisoned* and *Impeached*; but, as to his Acquittal, it was thought at the Time, and will be looked upon to Futurity, as no small Mystery of State. *Verbum sat.*

THE Reader may, perhaps, expect I should add Remarks of my own, which, indeed, was never my Design: I have had Regard to some occasional Passages of their Lives and Conduct, especially in this high Employment, and that in as concise a Manner as possible. Let others make farther Observations as they please. My Intention was to shew on what a slippery Precipice that Man stands, who has the Administration of this *Great Office*, and how difficult it is, from past Examples, to steer so even a Course, as not to run the Hazard of splitting among Rocks and Quick-Sands; or avoid the Storms which naturally arise from the Breath of those who envy the extraordinary Power invested in a *Lord Treasurer*.

NOR is there any other *Great Officer*, that I know, liable to the same Emulation in so general a Manner: It is, as I have said, *so high a Nature of Preferment*, as well as *so very publick a Concern*, that a *Man* cannot well escape being narrowly observed; where the *least Point of wrong Judgment* forms

forms *Accusations*, that the most honest Practice imaginable cannot clear; especially, when the Whispers of their Enemies have made them current among the Vulgar.

FOR Instances of this, let the Reader turn back, and see how few have escaped uncensured. *Burleigh*, with all his Zeal and Honesty, could only be supported by the Favour of his Mistress.

THIS is clearly represented in *certain Observations*, made by *Francis Bacon*, Esq; on a *Libel*, published against the *Queen*, the *State*, and his *Lordship*, in the Year 1592. The *Libeller* shewed his *Cunning*, in Palliation of his Malicious *Invectives*, against her *Majesty*, and the *State*, with Pretence of Taxing only the Actions of this *Minister*. But, says the most judicious *Bacon*, “ I cannot rightly call this Point, *Cunning* in the
“ *Libeller*, but rather good Will to be cunning, without Skill indeed, or Judgment:
“ For, finding that it had been the usual
“ and ready Practice of *sedition Subjects*,
“ to plant and bend their *Invectives* and
“ Clamours, not against the *Sovereigns* themselves, but against some such as had *Grace*
“ with them, and *Authorities* under them;
“ he put in ure his Learning in a wrong and
“ improper Case. For this hath some Appearance, to cover undutiful *Invectives*,
“ when

“ when it is used against Favourites, or New
 “ Upstarts, and sudden risen *Counsellors* :
 “ But when it shall be practised against One,
 “ that hath been *Counsellor* before her *Ma-*
 “ *jesty's* Time ; and hath continued longer
 “ *Counsellor* than any other *Counsellor* in
 “ *Europe* ; One, that must needs have been
 “ great, if it were but by surviving alone,
 “ though he had no other Excellency ; One,
 “ that hath passed the Degrees of Honour,
 “ with great Travel and long Time, which
 “ quencheth always *Envy*, except it be joined
 “ with extreme *Malice* : Then it appeareth
 “ manifestly to be but a Brick-Wall at *Ten-*
 “ *nis*, to make the Defamation, and Hatred,
 “ rebound from the *Counsellor* upon the
 “ *Prince*. But herein they do his Lordship
 “ much Honour, for the more despitefully
 “ they inveigh against his *Lordship*, the more
 “ Reason hath her *Majesty* to trust him, and
 “ the *Realm* to honour him.

“ BUT above all the rest, it is a strange
 “ Fancy in the *Libeller*, that he maketh his
 “ Lordship to be the *Primum Mobile* in every
 “ Action, without Distinction ; That to him,
 “ her *Majesty* is Accomptant of her Resolu-
 “ tions ; That to him the Earl of *Leicester*,
 “ and Mr. Secretary *Walsingham*, both Men
 “ of great Power, and of great Wit, and
 “ Understanding, were but as Instruments :
 “ Whereas it is well known, that as to her
 “ *Ma-*

“ *Majesty*, there was never a *Counsellor* of
 “ his Lordship’s long Continuance, that was
 “ so appliable to her *Majesty*’s Princely Re-
 “ solutions; endeavouring always, after faith-
 “ ful Propositions, and Remonstrances, and
 “ these in the best Words, and the most grate-
 “ ful Manner, to rest upon such Conclusions,
 “ as her *Majesty*, in her own Wisdom deter-
 “ mineth, and them to execute to the best.
 “ So far hath he been from Contestation,
 “ or drawing her *Majesty* into any his own
 “ Courses. And as for the forenamed Coun-
 “ sellors, and others, with whom his Lordship
 “ hath consorted, in her *Majesty*’s Service, it
 “ is rather true, that his Lordship, out of the
 “ Greatness of his Experience, and Wisdom,
 “ and out of Coldness of his Nature, hath
 “ qualified generally, all hard and extreme
 “ Courses, as far as the Service of her *Ma-*
 “ *jesty*, and the Safety of the *State*, and the
 “ making himself compatible with those with
 “ whom he served, would permit.

“ BUT however, by this *Fellow*, as in a
 “ *false artificial Glass*, (which is able to
 “ make the best Face deformed) his Lord-
 “ ship’s *Doings* be set forth; yet let his Pro-
 “ ceedings, (which be indeed his own,) be
 “ indifferently weighed and considered; and
 “ let Men call to mind, that his Lordship was
 “ never a violent and transported Man in
 “ Matters of State, but ever respective and
 “ mode-

" moderate; That he was never Man in his
 " particular, a Breaker of Necks, no heavy
 " Enemy, but ever placable and mild; That
 " he was never a Brewer of Holy-Water in
 " Court, no Dallier, no Abuser, but ever real
 " and certain; That he was never a Bearing-
 " Man, nor Carrier of Causes, but ever gave
 " way to Justice and Course of Law; That
 " he was never a glorious, wilful, proud
 " Man, but ever civil and familiar, and good
 " to deal withal; That in the Course of his
 " Service, he had rather have sustained the Bur-
 " then, than sought the Fruition of Honour,
 " or Profit; scarcely sparing any Time, from
 " his Cares and Travails, to the Sustainment
 " of his Health; That he never had, nor
 " sought to have, for himself, and his Chil-
 " dren, any Penny-worth of Lands, or Goods,
 " that appertained to any attainted of any
 " *Treason, Felony*, or otherwise; That he
 " never had, or sought, any kind of Benefit,
 " by any *Forfeiture* to her *Majesty*; That
 " he was never a factious Commander of
 " Men, as he that intended any ways to be-
 " siege her, by bringing in Men at his De-
 " votion; but was ever a true Reporter unto
 " her *Majesty* of every Man's Deserts, and A-
 " bilities; That he never took the Course, to
 " unquiet or offend, no, nor exasperate her
 " *Majesty*, but to content her Mind, and
 " mitigate her Displeasure; That he ever bare
 " himself reverently, and without Scandal in

“ Matters of *Religion*, and without Blemish,
 “ in his private Course of Life: Let Men,
 “ I say, without *Passionate Malice*, call to
 “ mind these Things, and they will think it
 “ Reason, that tho’ he be not Canonized for
 “ a *Saint in Rome*, yet he is worthily Cele-
 “ brated as *Pater Patriæ*, in *England*; And
 “ though he be *Libelled* against, by *Fugi-*
 “ *tives*, yet he is prayed for by a Multitude
 “ of *good Subjects*: And lastly, though he
 “ be envied, whilst he liveth, yet he shall be
 “ deeply wanted, when he is gone. And as-
 “ suredly many *Princes* have had many Ser-
 “ vants of Trust, Name, and Sufficiency; but
 “ where there have been great Parts, there
 “ hath often wanted *Temper of Affection*;
 “ where there have been both Ability and
 “ Moderation, there have wanted *Diligence*,
 “ and Love of *Travaile*; where all Three
 “ have been, there have sometimes wanted
 “ *Faith* and *Sincerity*; where some few have
 “ had all these Four, yet they have wanted
 “ *Time* and *Experience*: But where there is
 “ a Concurrence of all these, there is no Mar-
 “ vaile, tho’ a *Prince of Judgment* be con-
 “ stant in the *Employment*, and *Trust* of such
 “ a *Servant*. *

Such, the just *Parallel*, we here Behold;
 Walpole is now, what *Burleigh* was of old!

* See Lord BACON’s *Resuscitatio*, published 1657, pag. 141,
 142, 143.



MEMOIRS

Of the FAMILY of

WALPOLE.



THE FAMILY of *WALPOLE* (which took its Denomination from a Town of *that Name* in *Norfolk*) was seated in *England* before the Conquest, as is manifest from several Authorities cited by ¹ *Camden*, where he assures us that the Owner of *Walpole* gave both that, and *Wisbeech* in the Isle of *Ely*, at the same Time, that he made his younger Son *Alwin* a Monk there. This is farther evident from ² *Edward* the Confessor's

B

¹ Britan. in Com. Norf. cum Rev. Edm. Gibsoni Annotat. p. 473. 495. ² *Dugdale's Monast.* Vol. I. p. 94.

fessor's Confirmation of the Town of *Walpole* to the said Monastery.

THIS Town consists of two distinct Parishes, namely, ¹ *Walpole St. Andrews*, and *Walpole St. Peters*, at the last of which this Family had its Residence, as appears from several ancient Charters in the Custody of the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole*, who out of Regard to Literature, and the Memory of his Ancestors, favoured me with the Perusal of them.

THE first that occurs is *Reginald de Walpol*, who probably lived about the Time of the Conquest; he being stiled Father of *Richard de Walpol*, in a Deed without Date, of *Walter* Son of *William de Navelton* ², wherein he gave to *Richard de Walpol*, in Marriage with his Daughter *Emma*, all his Lands, &c. lying in *Reidon*, a Parish nigh *Houghton*, where the Family has had its Residence ever since the Reign of King HENRY the Third.

IT is no Way improbable but that this *Richard* was ³ Father of *Henry de Walpol*, who is said to have held one Knight's Fee in *Houghton* in *Henry* the Second's Reign, of

¹ Index Villaris. p. 369. ² Ex orig. Chart. N^o I. penes præhon. Dom. Rob. Walpole de Houghton. ³ Ex Lib. Manuf. vocat. Ant. Tenur. de Com. Norf.

of the Fee of *Blaumister*, and a fourth Part so much of the Honour of *Wyrmegey*. This *Henry de Walpol* is stiled a Knight in an un-dated Release, of ¹ *Alexander de Cokefield* and his Son, whereby they Assign over to him and his Wife all their Right in 22 Acres of Land in the Fields of *Walpol*; *Stephen de Walpol* and others being Witnesses. He is likewise stiled a Knight, in a Deed, without Date, of ² *Nicolas*, Son to *Roger Heved* of *Houton* as Witness to his Grant of Lands in the Fields of *Houton*.

His Successor was ³ *John de Walpol* who in 1235, 20th of King *Henry III.* together with *Isabel* his Wife, held the fourth Part of a Knight's Fee of *Roger Bigot* Earl of *Norfolk*, in great *Ringsted* and *Holme*, two Villages nigh *Houghton*, which still pay a Quit-Rent to this Family. * He was one of the Jurors for *Norfolk*, at the Pleas at *Westminster* in 1253, 38 *Henry III.* and in an un-dated Charter of *Walter Frost de Well*, he is stiled ⁴ *Dominus Johannes de Walpole, Miles*, this *Walter* having thereby granted him several Lands, with a Fishery called *Neuvere*, &c.

ABOUT

¹ Ex Orig. Chart. N^o. 2.

² Ex Orig Chart. N^o 2.

³ Ex lib. M. S. de Norf. prædict.

⁴ M. S. in Bibl.

Cotton. sub Effigie Titi. A. VII. fol. 47.

⁵ Charta,

N^o. 5.

ABOUT the same Time lived *William* Son to *Adam de Walpol* who with *Robert Scuttham* and others ¹ arraigned *Hubert de Burgh*, &c. concerning certain Tenements in *Tilney*, *Tyrinton*, *Walpoll*, *Walton*, *Walsokne*, and *Hagbeth* in *Norfolk*. In the same Reign also lived *Robert de Walepol*, Clerk of the Pantry to *Henry III.* in the 47th Year of his Reign, and ² held the same Office in that of King *Edward I.* His Duty, as the Record shews, was to lay in Provisions for the King's Houshold, and keep an Account of Expences. *Edmund de Walpol* was contemporary with the two before mentioned. He was chosen Abbot of the Abbey of *St. Edmund* in *Suffolk*, and ³ confirmed therein by *Hugh* Bishop of *Ely*, and having enjoyed that Abbacy nine Years, he departed this Life 2 Kalend. Jan. 1256.

SIR *John de Walpol* before mentioned had at least three Sons, as the Deeds evidence; *Henry de Walpol* was his Heir, *William* and *Ralph* younger Children. *Alexander de Walpol* lived about the same Time; for in 22 *Ed. I.* ⁴ he had a Deputation given him to view all the Lands which lay adjacent to the Bank of *Pokedyke* in *Com. Norf.* and to allow a valuable Con-

¹ Rot. Par. 17. Hen. 3. m. 7. dorso. ² Rot. Liberat. 3. Ed. I. m. 6. ³ Dugdale's Monastic. Vol. I. p. 295.
⁴ Dugdale's History of Imbanking and Draining, p. 246.

Consideration for such Earth as should be required to repair it. In the 34th Year of the same Reign he ¹ obtained the King's License (dated at *Caversham*, Nov. 22) to give a Toft, 35 Acres of Land, and 10 of Pasture, in *Wigenbale* and *Tylney*, to the Priory, and Convent of *Westacre* in the County of *Norfolk*.

WILLIAM de Walpol who calls himself ² Son of *John de Walpol* left to *Henry* Son of *Sir John de Walpol*, Knt. and *Henry* his Son and their Heirs, divers Lands in *Thornmere* in *Walpol*, as appears from a Charter dated there in the 25th Year of King *Edward* I. and by another dated the same Year ³ he assigned to the said *Henry de Walpol*, (there stiled Knt.) and *Henry* his Son, other Lands in the same Place.

RALPH de Walpol who writes himself Son of *John* and Clerk of *Houton* ⁴ gave to *Thomas de Clenchwardetoun*, one Piece of Land called *Longland*, lying in the Fields of *Houton*, by a Deed without Date, to which *Sir Henry Walpol* and others were Witnesses. This is in all probability the same *Ralph de Walpol* who was Bishop of *Norwich* and of *Ely*. That he was at least of this Family is evident from his Arms in the

¹ Pat. 34. Ed. I. m. 40.

² Charta 25. Ed. I. n. 7.

³ Chart. 25. Ed. I. n. 8.

⁴ Chart. n. 4.

the Windows in *Ely Cathedral*; as likewise from the Register of *Walpol St. Peter's*, where is an Account of his Birth. The Dignity of Archdeacon of *Ely* was conferred on him Anno 1271. 55 Hen. III. He was elected Bishop of *Norwich* on the 11th of Nov. 1288, was² confirmed in that See by *John Peckham* Archbishop of *Canterbury* at *South-Malling* in *Kent* (after his Return to *England*, from waiting on the King to the Frontiers of *Aragon*, where he obtained the Royal Assent) and consecrated in *Canterbury* on the 20th of *March* following, being Mid-Lent Sunday, as appears from the Register of *Walpol St. Peter's*. He sat in the See of *Norwich* about ten Years, and was then nominated by the Pope to *Ely* upon the Death of *William de Luda*, on a great Contest about that Bishoprick, and translated thither by his Bull bearing Date, *July* 15, 1299.³ *John Salmon* Prior of *Ely*, one of the Competitors for that See being made Bishop of *Norwich*, and *John de Langton* (then the King's Chancellour) the other, was afterwards raised to the See of *Chichester*. *Ralph de Walpol* held the Bishoprick of *Ely* scarce three Years, dying *March* 20, 1301-2, and was interred on *April* 1, beneath one of the

¹ Le Neve Fasti Eccles. Anglic. p. 73.
 Angl. Sacra. Pars I. p. 412.

² Wharton
³ Bishop Godwin's Catalogue of the Bishops of *England*, p. 211.

the five large grey Marbles in the Presbytery before the high Altar, in the middle Isle, nigh Bishop Redman's Tomb. The Effigies of Bishops with Shields of Arms in Plates of Brass being fixed thereon; but those, with the Inscription, are long since torn away and lost. This Prelate gave several Vestments to this Church, and was a Benefactor to it other Ways. And as he behaved with the utmost Honour and Integrity in both Sees, he has a just Claim to this Memorial.

HENRY this Bishop's elder Brother who succeeded his Father Sir *John Walpol* in his Manors of *Walpol*, *Houton*, and other Lands, was suspected of siding with the Barons in their Wars with King *Henry III.* For *Simon Montfort* the younger, (one of the chief Heads of the Rebellion) having made himself Master of the Isle of *Ely* in 50 *Hen. III.* *John le Bretton* was assigned the Year following, to enquire whether this *Henry de Walpol* was ³ in Arms, or making Depredations against the King on his faithful Subjects in the Isle of *Ely* or elsewhere. He was honoured with Knighthood before the 8th of King *Edward I.* For a Charter of ⁴ *Walter Faber* of *Appleton*

¹ Ex Collect. Brown Willis, Arm. ² Dugd. Warwick, p. 163, ex Chron. Abend. f. 122. a. ³ Pat. 50 Hen. III. dorso. Norf. ⁴ Chart. 8. Ed. I. N^o 6.

pleton then written and dated at *Rudham*, files him *Dominus Henricus de Walpol, Miles*. In the 25 *Ed. I.* ¹ he was one of the greatest Note among those of *Norfolk* or *Suffolk* who were summoned to meet at *London* on Sunday after the Octaves of *St. John the Baptist*, with Horse and Arms according to their Rank, to accompany the King beyond Sea, for their own Honour, and the Safety of the King and Kingdom; as the Words of the Writ itself import. This Expedition was taken in behalf of ² *Guy Earl of Flanders*, then harrassed by the *French King*, who had taken several Places from him. He had ³ another Summons, in the 29th Year of the same King *Ed. I.* with sundry great Men besides, to attend his Majesty at *Berwick upon Tweed*, on the Feast of *St. John Baptist's Nativity*, well mounted and accoutred, to march against the *Scots*, according to the Tenure of Lands which he held in the Counties of *Cambridge* and *Huntington*. *Edmund Gurgun* of *West-Rudham*, assigned over to ⁴ *Henry Son of Sir John Walpol, Knt.* and and to *Henry* his Son, and his Heirs, the same Year, all his Right and Claim in the Lands called *Grancrundell* in *Houton*, which
Alice

¹ M. S. in Biblioth. Cotton. sub Effig. Claud. c. 2. p. 91.

² Hist. of England, Vol I. p. 197.

³ Claus. 29. Ed. I.

m. 13. and Ryley's Plac. Parl. p. 491.

⁴ Chart. 29. Ed.

I. N^o 9.

Alice late Wife of *Ralph*, Son of *Hugh de Loverd* of *Houton* held in Dower. This Sir *Henry de Walpol* married *Isabel* Daughter of Sir *Peter Fitz-Osbert* and ¹ Heir to her Brother Sir *Roger Fitz-Osbert*, who was summoned to Parliament in the 22 *Ed. I.* She surviving him was afterwards married to Sir *Walter Jernegan*, by which Match, the Lordship of *Somerly*, and several other Lands (according to ² *Camden's* Observation) devolved on the Family of the *Jernegans* after Sir *Roger Fitz Osbert's* Demise. She departed this Life about the 4th of *Edward II.* and held a third Part of the Manor of *Houton* in Dower, as is evident from a Charter of that Date ³ wherein she is stiled *Isabella Gernegayn* late Wife of Sir *Henry Walpol*, Knt. Father of Sir *Henry Walpol*, Knt. who was then living.

THIS *Henry* is also ⁴ called Son of Sir *Henry Walpol*, Knt. in a Charter of *John Estcroft*, dated at the Church of St. *Peter's* in *Walpol*, wherein he grants certain Lands there, to him and his Heirs. This happened on the *Wednesday* after the Feast of St. *Benedict* the Abbot, in 33 *Ed. I.* In the 35th of the same Reign
C the

¹ Ex Stemmate de Familia Jernegan. ² Britann. in
Com. Suffolk, Vol. I. p. 451. ³ Chart. 4. Ed. II.
No^o 13. ⁴ Chart. 33. Ed. I. No^o 15.

the said *Henry de Walpol* was found by Inquisition before *John le Harske* Coroner of the County of *Norfolk*, to be ¹ Lord of the Manor and Villages of *Houton*, and that *Roger Kettleston*, outlawed for Felony, held one Messuage and 52 Acres of Land of him for Service. Besides 5 s. per Ann. Rent, and other Lands, to the Amount of 19 d. Rent. He had the Honour of Knighthood conferred upon him either 1 *Ed.* II. or before; for at a Sessions, of Sewers, held at *Cowstowe*, within the Liberties of *Tilney*, on Monday after the Feast of St. Peter and St. Paul, that same Year, ² Sir *Henry de Walpol*, Knt. and the Prior of *Meremond* appeared for the Prior of *Ixworth*, against a Verdict found by the Jurors relating to the Banks from *Stone-Cross* to *Cowestowe*, the Issue of which was that the said Jurors were amerced for erroneously presenting it as a Sea Bank. ³ *Robert de Sabam*, and *Adam de Chamberleyn* granted to Sir *Henry Walpol*, Knt. Son of Sir *Henry Walpol*, Knt. and to *Alice* his Wife and their Heirs, 4 *Ed.* II. two Parts of the Manour of *Houton* near *Harpele*, with all Lands, Tenements, Rents, Services, &c. as also the Lands and Tenements which Sir *Henry de Walpol*, Knt. Father of

¹ Record. Bundel. in Turre Londiniensi.
History of Imbanking, p. 248.
No 13.

² Dugdale's
Chart. 4 Ed. II.

of the said Sir Henry, acquired of *Asceline* the Daughter of *Hugh de Loverd* of *Hou-ton* of the Fee of *Wyrmgeye*. He also gave to the said Sir Henry and *Alice* one Third of the Manor which the Lady *Isabel Gernegayn* late Wife of Sir Henry Walpol, Knt. Father to Sir Henry, held in Dower together with 60 Acres of Land in *Walpol* and *Walton*, which the said Sir Henry Walpol, Knt. Father of the said Sir Henry had of his Father's Inheritance, and Purchase of *Adam Mustrel*. This Charter is dated at *Walpol* on Monday the Feast of St. Andrew. 4 Ed. II.

IN the Parliament which met at *Lincoln* in 9 Ed. II. (wherein it was enacted¹ that none should depart, without the King's especial Licence) this Sir Henry de Walpol and² Robert Baynard, were chosen Representatives for the County of *Norfolk*. This Parliament was chiefly summoned to settle the Perambulation of Forrests, which was made in the Reign of Ed. I. but not well observed, as is evident by the³ Writ and other⁴ Authorities. In 16 Ed. II. he was deputed one of the⁵ Commissioners for the County of *Norfolk* to assess and collect

C 2

¹ Claus. 9 Ed. II. m. 16. dorf.
a brief Register, p. 43.

² Pryn's 4th Part of
³ Claus. 9 Ed. II. m. 3. dorf.

⁴ *Walsingham's Hist. Ang. & Ypodigma. Anno. 1316.* ⁵ Ex
Rot. de Asses. penes præhon. Dom. Rob Walpole.

left a Subsidy of a Sixth, granted the King in Parliament, and *William de Walpol*, and *Adam de Walpol*, are charged in the Assessment Roll: He was returned into ¹ *Chancery* the next Year, among those Knights who were certified to bear ancient Arms from their Ancestors. He made several Purchases of Lands as well in *Walpol* as *Houton*, as appears from sundry Deeds bearing Date from 2 King *Ed. II.* to 7 King *Ed. III.* and was living 9 *Ed. III.* for at that Time he, with *Alice* his Wife ² constituted *Henry* Vicar of the Church of *Houton* to deliver Seisin to *John de Ketilston* and others, of two Parcels of Land at *Willisgreen*, in the Fields of *Houton*; and dying soon after, he left *Henry* his Son and Heir, in whose Time ³ *Richard de Walpol* and *Adam de Walpol* in 20 *Ed. III.* had a Grant of the Office of Coiners of the King's Money, in as ample a Manner as *Simon de Berkyng*.

THIS *Henry de Walpol* was returned one of the ⁴ Knights for the County of *Norfolk*, to the Parliament summoned to meet at *York*, the Friday before the Feast of *St. Nicholas*, 7 *Ed. III.* and with *Robert de Walkfare* the other Knight, had a Writ directed to the Sherif, (as was the Custom of

¹ M. S. in Bibl. Cotton. Claudius, c. 2. p. 64. ² Chart.
³ Ed. III. n. 24. ³ Pat. 20 Ed. III. p. 2. m. 5.
⁴ Prynn's 4th Part of a brief Register, p. 122.

of the Age) for their Expences in attending nineteen Days at 4 s. *per Diem*. He was the first Witness to a ¹ Charter of *William Coria* dated at *Houton* 10 *Ed. III.* 1335. and afterwards to several others in the Reigns of *Edward III.* and *Richard II.* touching his Manors of *Houton, Harpley, &c.* in ² one of which dated 6 *R. II.* his Son *Edmund* is Witness with him. He lived to a vast Age, for in the 9 *Hen. IV.* Anno 1407, being then stiled ³ *Henry de Walpol Senior* he settles in trust on Sir *William Calthorp*, Sir *John de Colwyle*, Knts. and others, all his Lands and Tenements in *Houton, West-Rudham, Harpeley, &c.* with all Rents, Services, Freemen, Natives, Villains, &c. Homage Wards, Marriages, &c. Woods, Waters, Fisheries, and all other Commodities thereunto belonging, paying his Daughter *Catherine* an annual Rent of four Marks of Silver during her Life: To which Charter a fair Seal is appendant, of a Fress with Three Cross-Crosetts between two Cheverons, circumscribed S. H. WALPOL.

HIS Successor was ⁴ *Henry Walpol*, Esq; who in 6 *Hen. VI.* granted his Manor of ⁵ *Crymplesham* (which he had of *Henry Tolbothe*)

¹ Chart. 10 *Ed. III.* n. 25.

² Chart. 6 *R. II.* n. 48.

³ Chart. 9 *H. IV.* n. 54.
ning in *Cur. Prærog. Norvic.*
p. 2.

⁴ *Ex Registro vocat. Hyr-*
⁵ *Rot. Par. 6 Hen. VI.*

Tolbothe) to Sir *Simon Felbrigge*, Knt. Sir *John Howard*, Knt. and others. His Name is also in several Charters relating to his Manors of *Houton*, &c. in *Henry VI's* Reign; in whose twelfth Year, when the Title of the House of *York* began to be set on Foot, and Commissioners were appointed in every County, to summon all Persons of Note, and tender them an Oath, drawn up by the Parliament then held; this *Henry Walpool*, Esq; and *John Walpool* were returned among those of the chief Note in *Norfolk*, and sworn to the Observance of the Articles contained in that Oath, and to keep the Peace for themselves and their Vassals. This *John Walpool* (as the Name was then wrote) styles himself *John Walpool of Bychamwell* in his last Will, dated Jan. 13, 1433, wherein he deposes his Brother *Thomas Walby* Executor, and leaves him Guardian to his two Daughters, *Isabel* and *Cecilie*.

AS to *Henry de Walpool*, he lived till the twentieth Year of King *Henry VI.* as is evident from his last Will, bearing Date at *Houton* on Friday the Feast of *St. Cruse* 1442. 20 *H. VI.* and proved at ³ *Norwich*

¹ Fuller's Worthies in Com. *Norf.* p. 265, 266. ² M. S. Not. c. 4. in Bibl. Joh. Antis Arm. Ex Registro vocat. Hyrning in Curia Prærog. Norvic. ³ Ex Registro vocat. Doke 3. in Curia Prærog. Norvic.

wich on the seven and twentieth of June the same Year. He married ¹ Margaret Daughter to Sir Oliver le Grosse of Croftwich in Norfolk, Knt. and John his second Son (who possessed the Manor of Isted) is styled ² John Walpool, Esq; Son of Henry Walpool, Esq; 30 Hen. VI. but whether he died without Issue, or what Relation he was to John Walpool of Tilney is not certain. The said ³ John Walpool of Tylney's last Will bears Date the fourteenth of May 1507, and the Probate thereof the last of July the same Year, whereby he orders his Body to be buried in the Church-yard of St. Laurence of Tilney, and bequeaths to the high Altar of *Albhallows* in Tilney 4 s. and 4 d. for his Tithes forgotten, and towards the Repairs of the Church four Marks. To the Church of *All Saints* in Tilney 13 s. 4 d. and towards the Repairs of the Church of *Islington* 13 s. 4 d. He was moreover a Benefactor to the four Orders of Fryars in *Lynn* and *South-Lynn*; and appointed John Alisaund of *Lynn* and Thomas Tyler, his Executors, leaving them Guardians to his Son Thomas, and Keepers of his Head-Place, with all the Lands belonging to him, till he arrived at the Age of one and twenty Years.

HENRY

¹ Ex Stemmate.² Chart. 30 Hen. VI. n. 69.³ Ex Registr. vocat. A. Dean. N^o 15. qu. 24 in Cur. Prærog. Cantuar.

HENRY Walpole, of *Walpole* and *Houghton*, Esq; (eldest Son of the last *Henry* and *Margaret* his Wife, the fifth of that Name in lineal Descent) is mentioned in several Deeds concerning his Manors of *Houghton*, &c. during the Course of *Henry* the Sixth's Reign. In one whereof, dated 28 H. 6th ¹, *Nicholas Atte Chirche* of *North Barsham*, and others Feoffees of the last Will of *Henry Walpool*, Senior, grant to *Henry Walpool*, Esq; his Son, the Manor of *Houton*, and all Lands, &c. in which Charter the said Manors are intailed on *Henry*, *John*, *William*, *Martin*, *Catharine*, and *Alice*, according to the last Will of *Henry Walpool*, Senior, Esq; ². In the 34th Year of *Henry* the Sixth, *Henry Walpool*, Esq; the Son, grants to *John Byrston* Senior, Esq; *John Compton*, *John Wood*, *John Bryston*, Jun. and *Philip Sutton*, Esqrs; his Manor of *Walpol*, with all the Lands, Meadows, Pastures, Rents, Services, Wards, Marriages, &c. and all other Appurtenances whatever; to hold the said Manor to them, their Heirs, and Assigns; it is highly probable, this was but in Trust, tho' the Uses are not mentioned. The Time of his Death is not specified, but by ³ *Margery* his

¹ Chart. 28. Hen. 6. n. 67. ² Chart. 34. Hen. 6. n. 68.

³ Vis. de Com. Norf. in Offic. Armor. & in Bibl. Harley, Not. 90. B. 13.

his Wife, Daughter of Sir Edmund Har-
sick, or rather of Sir John Har*sick*, buried
 in *South-acre* in *Norfolk*, Ann. 7 *Richard II.*
 he had Issue, *John Walpole* his Son and
 Heir.

THIS *John Walpole* of *Houghton*, Esq;
 married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Robert Shawe*
 of *Derby*, Esq; by whom he had Issue
Thomas, with whom by his Charter ¹ dated
 at *Houghton*, Dec. 4, in the 8th of *H. VII.*
 he granted Lands in *Houghton* to *Henry*
Abraham, Clerk, Rector of *Harpeley*. His
 second Son ² *William Walpole* died without
 Issue. He left also two Daughters ³ *Alice*
 and ⁴ *Maude*.

THOMAS WALPOLE, Esq; already
 mentioned, had a ¹ Grant of Lands in *Hough-*
ton in the 1st Year of *Hen. VII.* from
William Fowkes, and others, whereunto
John Walpole, Esq; was a Witness. He
 had several other Grants of Lands in that
 Reign; and stiling himself, *Thomas Wal-*
pole, Esq; Son and Heir of *John Walpole*,
 Esq; deceased in ⁶ 4 *Hen. VIII.* He grants
 to Sir *John Heydon*, Knt. *Geffery Cobbe* of
Sandringham, *William Cobbe*, Gent. *William*
 D *Paston*,

¹ Chart. 8 Hen. VII. n. 75.

² Vis. de Com. Norf.

præd.

³ Chart. 8 Hen. VII. n. 74.

⁴ Ex Registro

Multon in Curiâ Prærogativ. Norvic.

⁵ Chart. 1 Hen.

VII. n. 70.

⁶ Chart. 4 Hen. VIII. n. 76.

Paſton, Eſq; *Thomas Leighton* and *Robert Gerveys*, Burghers and Aldermen of *Biſhops Lenn*, *Ralph Palmer*, Clerk, and *William Meene* of *Weybrede*, his Manor of *Howeton* with the Appurtenances, all his Lands and Tenements in *Harpley*, *Rudham*, &c. (in Truſt) for the Performance of his laſt Will and Teſtament. This ¹ Will bears Date May 24, 1512. 4 *Hen. VIII.* whereby it appears that he had two Wives *Joan* and *Alice*, which laſt outlived him. It alſo ſhews that *John* his eldeſt Son died before him, but that he married a Wife named *Anne* who ſurvived him. That his Daughter *Agnes* married Sir *William Ruſſel*, and that *Edward Walpole* was his eldeſt ſurviving Son, and conſequently his Heir. However, he appointed his Son *Henry Walpole*, and *Geffery* and *William Cobbe* his Brothers-in-Law Executors of his laſt Will and Teſtament: His firſt Wife *Joan* who was ² Daughter to *William Cobbe* of *Sandringham*, Eſq; ³ died 24th of Jan. 5 *Hen. VIII.*

BUT before I take Notice of *Edward* his eldeſt Son, it may not be amiſs to treat of the Descendants of *Henry* his ſecond, who

¹ Ex Regiſt. vocat. *Multon* in Curiâ Prærogat. Norvic.

² Viſ. de Com. Norf. præd.

³ *Cole's Eſc. Lib. I. Not.*

12. MS. in Bibl. Harley.

who married *Margaret* the Daughter and Coheir of — *Holstie* of *Whaplode* in *Lincolnshire*, Gent. and by her had Issue *Thomas Walpole* of *Whaplode* Ancestor to the *Walpoles* in *Lincolnshire*. His second Son was *John Walpole*, his third *Francis*, and his fourth *Christopher Walpole* of *Docking* in *Norfolk*, who left Issue. But *John*, who was the most remarkable of them all, for his extraordinary Learning, and great Proficiency in the Study of the Laws. He raised a very considerable Fortune, but died in the Flower of his Age, before he had a sufficient Opportunity of ascending to those Dignities of the Law, to which otherwise, his eminent Abilities would have advanced him. Being entered a Student of *Gray's-Inn*, he was ² soon conspicuous for his bright Parts, and sober Carriage, insomuch, that in the third Year of *Edward* the Sixth, the Society made Choice of him as Collector of the Gifts and Rewards on behalf of such Serjeants of their House as were called in *Hillary* Term that Year. In the third Year of the same Reign, he was ³ *Lent* Reader to that Society, and after that double Reader thereof, a Post, which none but Persons of distinguished Learning had ever filled; and hav-

D 2

ing

¹ Ex Stemmat. in Vis. de Com. Norf.
Origines Juridiciales, p. 137.

² Dugdale

³ Ibid. p. 293.

ing been ¹ returned a Member for *Lincoln* in the Parliament which met at *Westminster*, Oct. the fifth, in the first Year of *Queen Mary*; he was on *June* the first following, 1554, called by the royal Writ to the Dignity of ² a Serjeant at Law, along with seven others, the most noted of their Profession, and their Feast was celebrated with great Pomp and Splendour in the *Inner-Temple-Hall* on the sixteenth of *October* following, each Serjeant presenting to the King and Queen Rings of Angel Gold valued, besides the Fashion, at three Pounds, six Shillings, and eight Pence. He married ³ *Catherine* the Daughter of *Edmund Knivet* of *Affwelthorp*, Esq; and of ⁴ *Jane* his Wife, who was Daughter and sole Heir of Sir *John Bourchier*, Knt. Lord *Berners*; and dying in 1557, as is evident from the Probate of his Will on the sixteenth of *February* that Year, he therein desires, that “*Thomas* “ Lord Bishop of ⁵ *Ely* would take upon “ him the Guardianship and Government “ of his Son *William*, till he came to the “ Age of one and twenty Years. And as “ to his Daughters, *Mary*, *Jane*, *Catherine* “ and *Anne*, he leaves them to the Care of

¹ Ex Collectaneis Brown Willis, Arm. & Mar. pars 3. ² Pat. 1 & 2 Ph. ³ P. 129. & seq. ⁴ Ex Stemmate. ⁵ Ex Registr. vocat. Noodes, p. 1. Not. 39. qu. 6. in Curiâ Prærog. Cantuar.

“ of his Executors, *Martin Hastings*, Esq;
 “ his Cousin *Henry Spylman*, Esq; *Robert*
 “ *Cooke*, Esq; his Cousin *Geffery Cobbe*,
 “ Esq; his Brother *Christopher Walpole* and
 “ *Thomas Scorlet* his Servant”. *William*
 the Son dying afterwards without Issue,
 the Daughters became Co-heirs to his Es-
 tate.)

BUT to return to *Edward* the eldest
 Son and Heir of *Thomas Walpole*, Esq;.
 He being full ¹ thirty Years of Age at his
 Father's Death, had Livery of his Lands,
 as is manifest from an Inquisition taken at
Norwich the twenty sixth of September, 6
Hen VIII. In the twenty seventh Year
 of this King's Reign, *Thomas Headham* and
 others granted to ² *Edward Walpole*, Esq;
 and *Lucy* his Wife, and to *John* their Son
 and Heir apparent, one Messuage in *Hough-*
ton, &c. *Lucy* was Daughter to Sir *Terrey*
Robfart, by his Wife, the Daughter and
 Heir of Sir *Thomas Siderston* of *Siderston*
 in *Norfolk*, Knt. and (by the Death of her
 Brother Sir *John Robfart* and his Daugh-
 ter *Anne* without Issue) became at last ³ sole
 Heir to her Great-Grandfather Sir *John*
Robfart, Knight Banneret, and Knight of the
 most noble Order of the Garter, famous
 for

¹ *Cole's Esc. MS.* p. 204. in *Bibl. Harley.*
 27 H. VIII.

³ *Vif. de Com. Norf. ut antea.*

² *Chart.*

for his surprizing Valour in several Actions in *France* in the Reigns of *Henry IV, V, and VI.* He was descended from an honourable Family; his Father was *Robert* Baron of *Cannon* in *Heinalt*, for which Reason, some of our Writers name him *Cannon Robsart*. He was Son to *John Robsart* one of those notable Generals who (with ¹ *Richard Verchin*, Lord High Seneschal of *Heinalt*) surprized *John* Duke of *Normandy*, eldest Son to *Philip* King of *France*, in his Quarters at *Montais* on the River *Selle*. In the fourteenth Year of *Edward III.* the Lord *Robert Robsart* signalized himself in Behalf of the *English* (when *K. Edward* lay before *Rheims*, Anno 1359) by taking ² the Castle of *Commercy*, and the Overthrow of the Lord *Gomeignes*, Governour to the young Earl of *Coucy*, and Manager of his Lands. He was famous for fundry other Exploits during that Reign. He accompanied the Duke of *Lancaster* and several of the *English* Nobility into *France*, in the ³ forty seventh Year of *Edward III.* and afterwards took ⁴ several Castles in *Spain* in the ⁵ *Richard II.* He left three Sons behind him, *John*, ⁶ *Lewis* and ⁶ *Theodorick* (or *Terrey*) who were all Com-

¹ *Barnes's Hist. of Ed. III. p. 170.* ² *Froisart's Chron. cap. 208, 209.* ³ *Froisart's Chron. f. 190. a.* ⁴ *Ib. 273. a.* ⁵ *Dugdale's Baron. Vol. II. p. 202.* ⁶ *Ex Lib. MS. de Vita Mil. Gart. in Musæo Ashmol. Notat. 1118.*

Commanders of eminent Note in the *English* Service; but I shall only touch briefly upon the Actions of *John* the eldest. The first ¹ Opportunity he had of distinguishing himself, was in the Wars with the *Saracens*, in the Reign of King *Richard II.* He received the Honour of Knighthood before *Henry* the IVth's Reign; for that King ² out of his especial Grace, and for the good Services of his beloved and faithful Knight *Sir John Roberfart*, grants him one hundred Pounds *per Annum* during Life, payable out of his Exchequer, by Letters Patent, bearing Date, *Nov.* the seventeenth, in the first Year of his Reign: And King *Henry Vth* ³ confirmed his Patent in the first of his Reign. He attended this King at his Landing in *France*, and was afterwards one of the chief Captains under the Duke of *Gloucester* the King's Brother, at the Siege of ⁴ *Caen* in *Normandy*, his Brother *Sir Lewis Robfart* being another. He was deputed by the Duke of *Gloucester* & *Hen. V.* to treat with the ⁵ Governours of the Castles of *Vire*, *Hambye*, *St. Lo*, and *Carenton*, for the Surrender of their Castles into his Hands, which were all accordingly delivered up the very same Year. He was deputed the Year following

¹ *Froisart's Chron.*

² *Pat. 1 Hen. IV.*

³ *Pat.*

⁴ *H. V. p. 4. m. 15.*

⁵ *Hall's Chron. f. 38.*

⁶ *Ry-*

mer's Foedera, Vol. IX: p. 545, 553, 554, 557.

lowing to treat with the ¹ Governour of *Pont-Down*, and with the Governour, Knights, &c. of *Chierburgh*, as also with *Monf. Robert de Freville*, Knt. Governour of the Castle of *St. Saviour le Visconte*: All which Forts being delivered up upon Articles, he was made ² Governour of the last mentioned Castle, and on the Death of the Duke of *Holland*, was ³ elected a Knight Companion of the most noble Order of the Garter; but being then beyond the Seas, he was installed at *Windsor* by his Proxy ⁴ *Sir Thomas Bar*, 17 Feb. 6 Hen. V. ⁵ He was one of the Commissioners nominated by the King to confer with the *French Commissioners*, about the Surrender of the City of *Roban*, then closely besieged; and after eight Days had been spent without Effect, which induced the *English* to break off the Negotiations, the Townsmen mutinying, forced the Magistrates to a Compliance; who thereupon came to *Sir John Robsart's* Tent, intreating him to move the King to continue the Truce four Days longer, which being granted, the City was delivered up upon Articles, agreed on by the said *Sir John Robsart*, the Earls of *Warwick*, *Salisbury* and others. King

¹ Ibid. p. 565, 566, 618.

² *Hall's Chron.* f. 58.

³ *Regist. Ord. Gart.* p. 66.

⁴ *Asmole's Ord. Gart.*

Append. No. LV.

⁵ *Hall*, f. 62:

King *Henry* the Vth gave him the ¹ Castle and Lordship of *St. Saviour le Viscount* as a Reward of his Services, in the seventh Year of his Reign. And the ¹ Year following he, with the Duke of *Exeter*, the Earl of *Salisbury*, and others of the highest Honour and Esteem, were deputed to confer with the *French* King at *Troys*, about King *Henry's* Title to the Crown of *France*, and his Marriage with the Lady *Catharine*, the said King's Daughter. ² And when all was concluded, Sir *John Robsart* was left ³ to attend the said Princess, till the King of *England* should come to *Troys*, to celebrate his Marriage. In the succeeding Year he returned into *England* with the King and Queen, and was ⁴ present at a Chapter of the Garter held at *Windsor*, May 23; but being absent the next Year, when a Chapter was also held, his ⁵ Absence was excused, because of his Attendance on the Wars. The King's Death happening not long after, he attended his Royal Master's Corps over into *England*; and being Keeper of the Seal of the Order of the Garter, was at the ⁶ Feast of *St. George* held at *Windsor*, in the First of King *Henry VI.* but went back to *France*, soon
 E after;

¹ Pat. Norm. 7 Hen. V. p. 1. m. 80.

² Hall. f. 68. b.

³ Hist. of England, Vol. I. p. 327.

⁴ Regist. Ordinis

Gart. p. 73.

⁵ Ibid. p. 81.

⁶ Ibid. p. 84, 85.

after; and being also a ¹ Knight Banneret, was, with his Brother Sir *Terrey Robsart*, Captain of *Hamby*, retain'd to serve *John Duke of Bedford*, the Regent, who made him ² Captain of *Candebeck*, and (after his Brother Sir *Terrey's* Decease) Governour of *St. Saviour de Iue* in *Normandy*. In the 8th Year of King *Henry VI.* ³ the Duke of *Bedford* dispatched the Earl of *Huntington*, and Sir *John Robsart* to aid the Duke of *Burgundy*, who then laid close Siege to *Compeigne*; there they behaved themselves so gallantly, that the Surrender of the Place, in a short Time, would unavoidably have happened, had not the Duke of *Brabant's* Death caused the Duke of *Burgundy* to depart, and leave the whole Charge of the Siege to the Lord *John of Luxemburgh*, who retired, much against the Will of the two brave *English* Commanders, when the Town was reduced to the utmost Extremity.

SIR *John Robsart* was a Native of *Heinault*, but naturalized in 2 *Hen. VI.* for the ⁴ Præamble to his Patent declares, " That the King in Consideration of the
" long and faithful Services of his beloved
" and

¹ MS. Not. B. 5. in Bibliothec. Joh. Anstis, Arm. ² E. Libris MS. de vit. Mil. Gart. in Museo Ashmol. Not. 1118.
³ Hist. of *England*, Vol. I. p. 365. ⁴ Pat. 2 H. VI. p. 4. m. 1.

“ and faithful Sir *John Robessart*, Knt. to
 “ his dear Father and Grandfather, with
 “ the Advice and Consent of the Lords
 “ Spiritual and Temporal, and the Com-
 “ mons of *England* in Parliament, grants
 “ to the said *John*, that he should be made
 “ a Native of this Kingdom”, &c. ¹ On
 the Demise of Sir *Lewis Robsart*, Lord
Bourchier, and Knight of the Garter, which
 happened on the Monday preceding the
 Feast of *St. Andrew*, 9 *Hen. VI.* he be-
 came his Heir, but Sir *Lewis* having pos-
 sessed that Baronage only in Right of his
 Wife *Elizabeth*, who was Daughter and
 Heir to *Bartholomew* Lord *Bourchier*, this
 Sir *John* received no Summons to Parlia-
 ment like his Brother. ² He had a Re-
 newal of his Grant of one hundred Pounds
per Annum in the 17th of *Hen. VI.* as al-
 so of the fifty Pounds *per Annum* out of
 the Castle Forest, and Lordship of *Reck-
 ingham*, which had been granted him by
 King *Henry V.* with Remainder to his
 Son *John*, during Life. He died *Decem-
 ber* the twenty fourth, in the 29th of
Henry VI. and was ³ interred in Saint
Francis's Chapel in the *Gray Fryars*, now
 called *Christ's-Church*, *London*; where a
 E 2 raised

¹ Esc. 9 *Hen. VI.* n. 52.

² Pat. 17 *Hen. VI.* p. 2.

m. 24.

³ MS. Sub. Effig. Vitell. F. VII. in Biblioth.
 Cotton. Ex Registro Ecclesiæ Parochialis de Houghton.

raised Tomb was erected to his Memory, with this Inscription.

Hic jacet strenuus Vir Dom. Johannes Robsart, valens Miles in Armis, qui obiit 24 die Decembris. A. D. 1450.

BUT, to return to *Edward Walpole, Esq;* and *Lucy* his Wife, who was Great-Grand-Daughter and Heir to Sir *John Robsart*, aforesaid. He departed this Life in the first Year of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, and was interred among his Ancestors at *Houghton*, Jan. 2, 1558. And his Wife *Lucy* was buried in the same Place, Feb. 1, 1559. They left three Sons, *John*, *Richard*, and *Terrey*; and one Daughter, *Elizabeth*, who was married to *Martin Cobbe* of *Snetisham* in *Norfolk*, Esq;. *Richard*, the second Son, stiled himself *Richard Walpole* of *Brakenash*, in the County of *Norfolk*, Gent. He left his whole Estate, by Will, to his younger Brother *Terrey*. However, he bequeathed his great Seal, with the Red Stone and his Tablet of Gold, to *John* his elder Brother. He gave Legacies likewise to *Elizabeth*, *Bona*, and *Catharine Walpole*, his elder Brother's Daughters, and to his Son *Calibot*, as also to *Geffery* and *Thomas Cobbe* his Nephews, and *Robsart*, and *Elizabeth Cobbe* his Nieces, his Brother *Terrey* being nominated

minated sole Executor. This Will bears Date the six and twentieth of *March*, 1568, to *Eliz.* *Walpole* the youngest Son had two Wives, *Wybborough* and *Catharine*; by the former he had Issue ² *Richard Walpole*, baptized Feb. 13, 1568, and buried Jan. 6, 1632; and *Lucy Walpole*, baptized Feb. 15, 1569. His first Wife was interred at *Houghton*, Nov. 6, 1574. By *Catharine* his second, Daughter and Coheir of — *Threvice*, he had Issue *Alice Walpole*, christened Oct. 18, 1579, *Anne Walpole*, June 2, 1582, and married to *John Pepys*, of *Ashted* in *Surrey*, Gent. and *Edward Walpole*, baptized July 2, 1587.

John Walpole, Esq; the eldest of the three Brothers, succeeded to the Manor of *Sidestern* in *Norfolk*, and others, as Cousin and Heir to *Anne Dudley*, who died without Issue, the first Wife to *Robert Dudley*, Earl of *Leicester*, Queen *Elizabeth's* great Favourite, and Daughter and sole Heir to Sir *Joyn Robsart*, Knt. who was Brother to *Lucy*, Wife of *Edward Walpole*, Esq; this *John's* Father. *John Walpole*, Esq; married *Catharine* Daughter and

¹ Ex Registro vocat. Babington, Not. 50. qu. 9. in Curia Prærog. Cantuar. ² Regist. de Houghton.

and Coheir to *William Gallybot*, of *Coxforth* in *Norfolk*, Esq; and was interred among his Ancestors at *Houghton*, *March 29, 1585*. *Catharine* his Wife outlived him many Years, and was at last interred near him, *Sept. 25, 1612*. They had a numerous Issue, whereof

Edward, their eldest Son and Heir, who was baptized *Jan. 28, 1559*, died in his Travels.

Gallybot their second, was a Twin with *Thomas*. They were both baptized *March 14, 1561*.

Dorothy their eldest Daughter was baptized *Dec. 25, 1558*, and buried *Jan. 29, 1559*.

Catharine their second Daughter was married *Oct. 3, 1581*, to *Phillip Russel*, of *Burnham-Thorp* in *Norfolk*, Esq;

Bona the third Daughter, baptized *Feb. 14, 1560*. She was married to *John Amyas*, of *Delpham* in *Norfolk*, Esq; *Oct. 18, 1592*.

Elizabeth the fourth Daughter, married to *Richard Bunting*, of *South-Creek* in *Norfolk*, Esq; *July 3, 1591*.

Bridget

Bridget the youngest Daughter, baptized Nov. 16, 1569. She was married to *Henry Paynel*, of *Bellhaugh* in *Norfolk*, Esq; July 14, 1593.

Callybot the only surviving Son succeeded his Father, and married *Elizabeth* Daughter of *Edmund Bacon*, of *Halset* in *Suffolk*, Esq; Anno 1591, by whom he had several Children. She dying, was interred at *Houghton*, Feb. 1, 1624; and he was also buried there May, 4, 1646, leaving his eldest Son *Robert* to succeed him.

John Walpole his second Son, baptized Nov. 20, 1595, had his Residence at *South-Creek* in *Norfolk*, and marrying *Abigail* Daughter and sole Heir of *Froxmer Corbet*, of *Bromes-Thorp* in *Norfolk*, Esq; had Possession of that Seat and Estate. He left only three Daughters Coheirs, *Elizabeth* married to ¹ *Edward Pepys* of *Bromes-Thorp*, Esq; Counsellor at Law. She died without Issue. *Bridget* married to *Francis Thoresby*, of *Gaywood* in *Norfolk*, Esq; and *Susan* to ² *John Hare* of *Snitterton*, Esq; second Son of Sir *John Hare*, and Brother to Sir *Ralph Hare* of *Stow-Bardolph*, Bart.

Callybot Walpole his third Son who was baptized Nov. 27, 1597. died a Bachelor,

as

¹ Ex Stemmate, ² Ex Stemmate de Familiâ Hare.

as also *Bacon Walpole*, the third and youngest Son, who was baptized May 29, 1599.

Elizabeth the eldest Daughter, baptized Oct. 20, 1594, was married to *Thomas Clifton*, of *Toft-Trees* in *Norfolk*, Esq; Feb. 14, 1612. *Ann* the youngest Daughter who was baptized Nov. 21, 1596, was married Jan. 12, 1614, to *Thomas Pettus*, Esq; Son and Heir to *Augustine Pettus* (by *Abigail* Daughter of *Sir Arthur Hveningham*, his second Wife) and Brother to *Sir Thomas Pettus*, of *Rack-Heath* in *Norfolk*, who was raised to the Dignity of a Baronet, Sep. 22, 1641, and died Nov. 21, 1654. The said *Anne* was married a second Time, May 25, to *Sir Henry Hungate* of *Bradenham* in *Norfolk*, Knt.

Robert Walpole, Esq; eldest Son and Heir of *Callybot Walpole*, Esq; was born Sep. 23, 1593. He married *Susan* Daughter of *Sir Edward Barkham*, Knt. Lord-Mayor of *London*, 19 *James I.* and had Issue 1. *Elizabeth*, baptized Jan. 18, 1615, and buried five Days after. 2. *Jane*, baptized Mar. 9, 1617. 3. *Elizabeth*, baptized Oct. 29, 1620. 4. *Edward* his Son and Heir, baptized Nov. 16, 1621. His Wife *Susan* dying, Anno 1622, was buried at *Houghton*, Nov. 9. And he having lived a Widower

one

one and forty Years, died *May 1, 1663*, in the Climacteric Year of his Age; and on the fourth of the same Month was interred nigh her.

Edward Walpole, Esq; his only Son and Heir, married ¹ *Susan* the second Daughter and Coheir of Sir *Robert Crane*, of *Chilton* in *Suffolk*, Knt. and Bart. Anno 1649, and was ² chosen a Member for the Borough of *King's-Lynn* to the Parliament, which met at *Westminster*, April 25, 1660, and voted the King's Return. He and his Father joined with Sir *Horatio Townshend* in fortifying the Haven of *King's-Lynn*, and raising Forces for the King, if he had not been restored peaceably; for this Service he was made a ³ Knight of the *Bath* at King *Charles* the II^d's Coronation; and being chosen a ⁴ second Time for the same Borough in that Parliament, named the long Parliament, he died during the Time of its Session, and was interred at *Houghton*, Mar. 9, 1667-8, in the forty sixth Year of his Age. His Lady died a short Time after him, and was also interred there, July 8, 1667. He was held in the highest Esteem and Honour by all that knew

F him;

¹ Vis. de Com. Norf. A. D. 1664. in Offic. Arm. ² A List of Parliaments from 1640, to the Restauration of King *Charles* the second, p. 63. ³ *Guillim's* Display of Heraldry, Ed. IV. p. 108. ⁴ Ex Collectaneis Brown Willis, Arm.

him; and so vast a Sense had the Corporation of *Lynn* of his Integrity, and the great Services he had performed in the House of Commons, that they presented him with a noble Piece of Plate, and an Inscription shewing their high Esteem of his eminent Worth and Abilities. He had Issue.

1. *Robert*, born *Nov. 18, 1650*, and baptized the 28th of the same Month.

2. *Jane*, baptized *Oct. 19, 1651*, and buried at *Houghton, Feb. 14, 1652*.

3. *Edward*, baptized *Oct. 2, 1652*, and buried *Feb. 11, 1653*.

4. *Susan*, born *Nov. 3, 1653*, and buried *May 20, 1659*.

5. *Elizabeth*, born *Dec. 12, 1654*, and buried *Apr. 28, 1662*.

6. *Anne*, born *April 11, 1650*, married to *Mountfort Spelman*, of *Narborough* in *Norfolk*, Esq; She died without Issue, *Sept. 28, 1691*.

7. *John*, born *Jan. 28, 1657*, died an Infant.

8. *Dorothy*,

8. *Dorothy*, born *May 14, 1659*, died unmarried, *Oct. 5, 1694*.

9. *Susan*, born *June 22, 1660*. She was interred at *Houghton*, *Feb 6, 1665*.

10. *Mary*, born *Aug. 11, 1661*, married to *John Wilson*, of *Leicestershire*, Esq; She died without Issue.

11. *Horatio Walpole*, Esq; born *May 11, 1663*. He married the Lady *Anne Osborn*, Daughter of *Thomas Duke of Leedes*, and Widow of *Robert Coke* of *Holkham* in *Norfolk*, Esq; She died without Issue, *Oct. 17, 1717*.

12. *Edward Walpole*, baptized *Sept. 14, 1664*. He was M. A. and Fellow of *Trinity-College* in *Cambridge*, who departing this Life *Jan. 29, 1688*, was interred in the Chapel of the said College.

13. *Elizabeth* born *Dec. 28, 1665*, was married to *James Host*, of *Sandringham*, in *Norfolk*, Esq;.

14. *Robert Walpole*, Esq; eldest Son of the above mentioned Sir *Edward*, was elected to Parliament, as one of the Representatives for the Borough of *Castle-Rising*,

from the first Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, till his Death, which happened in *November*, 1700. He was Deputy Lieutenant and Colonel of the Militia in the County of *Norfolk*, bore several other Offices suitable to his Degree, as his Ancestors had done before him, and was distinguished as one of the politest Men of his Time. His Wife was *Mary*, only Daughter and Heir to Sir *Jeffery Burwell*, of *Rougham* in *Suffolk*, who having outlived him above ten Years died *Mar.* 15, 1711. They had a numerous Issue. *Mary* the eldest Daughter was married in *April* 1689, to Sir *Charles Turner* of *Wareham* in *Norfolk*, Knt. who was chosen one of the Representatives for *Kings Lynn* in 1695, and has been returned for the same Place ever since. In the Year 1708 he was constituted one of the Lords Commissioners for Trade; in 1714, one of the Lords of the Admiralty; and in 1720, one of the Lords of the Treasury, and is now one of the Tellers of *Exchequer*.

THE next surviving Daughter, *Dorothy*, was the second Lady of the Right Honourable *Charles Lord Viscount Townshend*. She died 1727.

Susan, the youngest Daughter, was married to *Anthony Hammond* of *Wotton* in *Norfolk*,

folk, Esq. The surviving Sons were *Robert, Horatio, and Galfridus Walpole*, who have distinguished themselves by several extraordinary Services to their native Country.

Galfridus Walpole, chose a maritime Life for his Province, and was by a gradual Rise advanced to the Command of the *Lyon*, a third Rate Ship, which he bravely defended in an Engagement during the last War, and had his Right Arm shot off. Soon after the Accession of his late Majesty King George I. he was elected a Member for the Borough of *Lestwithiel* in *Cornwal*, and made Captain of the *Peregrine* (since named the *Carolina Yacht*) and Treasurer of *Greenwich-Hospital*. He was afterwards joint Post-Master General, and Commissioner for the Management of the Post-Office. He married *Cornelia*, Daughter of Mr. *Hayes* of *London*; but departed this Life without Issue, *August 7, 1726.*

Horatio Walpole, the second Son, has been brought up in the Service of the Crown from his Youth. He accompanied General *Stanhope* (afterwards Earl *Stanhope*) to *Spain* in 1708, as Secretary to the Embassy, which Post he also held under the Lord *Townshend*, when his Lordship

ship was Ambassador at the *Hague*. He was likewise Secretary to the Embassy at the Treaty of *Gertrudenburg*. And also appointed chief Secretary to the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, Principal Secretary of State, on his late Majesty's Accession to the Throne, and was chosen one of the Representatives for *Lestwithiel* in *Cornwal*. He was dispatched to the *Hague* Anno 1715. to take Care of the *British* Affairs, and constituted Secretary to the Treasury at his Return; but he having resigned that Post (when his Brother the Right Honourable Sir *Robert Walpole* resigned his of first Lord Commissioner of the Treasury) he was constituted Auditor of the Trade and Plantation Revenue. He was made Secretary of State for the Kingdom of *Ireland*, and sworn of the Privy Council there, in the Year 1720, when his Grace the Duke of *Grafton* was appointed Lord Lieutenant; and was again made Secretary of the Treasury in April 1721. He was chosen Representative for the Borough of *Great Yarmouth* in *Norfolk*, and at the same Time for that of *East-Loe* in *Cornwal*, and on the 15th of May 1724, was declared Ambassador extraordinary at the Court of *France*. He married *Mary*, Daughter of *Peter Lombard*, Esq; in July, 1720, by whom he has one Son named *Horatio*, and a Daughter, *Mary*.

THEIR

THEIR eldest Brother, the Right Honourable Sir *ROBERT WALPOLE*, was born at *Houghton*, September 6, 1674. He was educated on the Foundation at *Eton* School, from thence elected to *King's-College* in *Cambridge*, and there admitted, April 12, in the Place of *Horsmonden Cannon* 1681, but by the Death of his Brother, becoming intitled to the Estate, which was inconsistent with the Tenure of his Fellowship, he resigned the same. He hath rebuilt in a most magnificent Manner the ancient Seat of his Family, *HOUGHTON*. He was first elected to Parliament, at *King's-Lynn*, Anno 1700, and has been returned for that Borough in all the Parliaments ever since, except during the Interval of one single Sessions, in the Year 1711, when his extraordinary Weight and Interest in the *House of Commons*, in opposing the pernicious Measures then carried on, rendered it highly necessary for those (who were resolved to gain their Point) to get him out of the House, which was accordingly done, and he was committed to the *Tower*, where he continued during the Remainder of that Sessions. However he was chosen again for the same Place, even during his Confinement, and none of the Threats which were sent down could either deter,

or have the least Influence upon that *Steady Corporation*, nor cause them to swerve from the fixed Opinion, they had long entertained of his eminent Services, and strict Adherence to the Interests of his Country. But asking Pardon for this short Digression, I shall now regularly resume his History.

IN June 1705, He was nominated, among others, to be one of the Council to his Royal Highness Prince George of Denmark, Lord High Admiral of England, in the Affairs of the Admiralty.

IN 1707, he was constituted Secretary of War; and Treasurer of the Navy, in January 1709.

UPON Dr. Sacheverel's Impeachment he was chosen one of the Managers of the House of Commons to make good the *Articles* against him: And the Managers had the Thanks of the House of Commons for their Services.

ON the Change of the Ministry, which happened in August 1710, he was removed from all his Posts, and held no Place afterwards during the remaining Part of the Queen's Reign.

BUT

BUT his known Abilities, and his remarkable Zeal for the Succession of the House of *Hanover*, which he had so warmly and successfully Asserted, brought him into the Service of his Country again, soon after his late Majesty's Accession to the Throne; and accordingly he was made Paymaster to the Guards and Garrisons at Home, and to the Forces Abroad, *September 23, 1714*, five Days after the King's Landing. And a new Privy Council being appointed to meet, *Oct. 1, 1715*, he was sworn thereof, and took his Place accordingly. On the Tenth Day of the same Month, he was constituted first Lord Commissioner of the *Treasury*, and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*; and the same Year chosen Chairman to the Committee of Secrecy, appointed by the House of Commons, to enquire into the Conduct of those evil Ministers, "That brought
 " a Reproach on the Nation, by the unsuitable Conclusion of a War, which
 " was carried on at so vast an Expence,
 " and attended with such unparallel'd Successes".

ON the Tenth of *April, 1717*, He voluntarily resigned both his high Posts of first Lord Commissioner of the *Treasury*, and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*.

And on the Fourth of *June*, 1720, He was once more made Paymaster General of all his Majesty's Forces; and on *May* 4, First Lord Commissioner of the *Treasury*, and Chancellor of the *Exchequer*. His late Majesty declaring to his Parliament, *May* 26, 1723, that some extraordinary Affairs required his Presence abroad for the Summer, he was pleased to nominate Him one of the Lords Justices for the Administration of the Government, and He was, by his Majesty's Command, sworn sole Secretary of State, during the Absence of the Lord Viscount *Townshend*, and the Lord *Carteret*, who accompanied the King to *Hanover*.

HIS Majesty conferred the Dignity of Knighthood of the *Most Honourable Order of the Bath*, upon Him, on *May*, 27, 1725, at the Time, when his Royal Highness Prince *William*, and several Lords, and Persons of Distinction were Invested with the Ensigns of That Order. And on the 7th of *June* the same Year, he declared him One of the Lords Justices, for the Administration of Affairs, during his continuance at *Hanover*. On *May* 26, 1726, He was elected Knight Companion of the Most Noble Order of the Garter (with his Grace the Duke of *Richmond*), and Installed at *Windsor* on the 16th of *June*.

June following. He resigned the *Red-Ribbon* of the Order of the Bath in a Chapter held the 6th of *June*, 1728.

SIR *Robert Walpole* married *Catherine*, Daughter of *John Shorter*, Esq; (and of *Elizabeth* his Wife, Daughter of Sir *Erasmus Philips* of *Piçtoin-Castle* in *Pembroke-shire*, Bart.) He has Three Sons now living, viz. *Robert*, *Edward*, and *Horatio*. His only Daughter, *Mary*, married to the Lord Viscount *Malpas*, Son and Heir Apparent to the Right Honourable *George* Earl of *Cholmondeley*, Died of a Consumption in *France*, 1731-2, But her Corps was brought over, and Interred at *Houghton*.

ROBERT his Eldest Son, and Heir Apparent, having had all imaginable Advantages in his Education at Home, set out on his Travels *Anno* 1720. And in Consideration of the great Services of his Father, and Family, he was (before his Return) Created a Peer of *Great Britain*, by the Name, Style, and Title, of Baron *Walpole of Walpole* in the County of *Norfolk*, by Letters Patent bearing Date, *June* 1, 1723.

THE *Reasons* which induced his late Majesty King *GEORGE* I. to confer this Dignity, are justly and elegantly set forth in the Preamble to his Patent, viz.

CUM se, Meritis suis erga nos, nostramque Domum, & Patriam suam quamplurimis, egregie nobis commendârit per dilectus & perquam fidelis, Consiliarius noster Robertus Walpole, Ærarii nostri, cum viris selectioribus, Præfectus, nec non Scaccarii nostri Cancellarius, non indignum duximus, qui in Procerum nostrorum Ordinem co-optaretur.

SED cum ipse malit amplissimos Honores meruisse, quam assequi, quo Familiæ saltem ejus Nobilitandæ consulatur, statuimus Honores, Patri debitos, in Filium conferre, & Robertum Walpole juniorem Optimatum ordini adscribere.

QUO de Adolescente nihil non præclarum licet ominari; qui optimam jamdudum Indolem Disciplinis optimis excoluit; idque nunc agit, ut quicquid scitu dignum alicunde conquiri possit, domum comportet: Cum domi interim habeat, unde discat, si quid sit reliqui, quod est egregium; Nec fas est dubitare, quin Patrem ducem secutus, dignitatem ex Paternis meritis oriundam, Suis posthac auctiorem Posteritati traditurus sit.

QUIN & id volumus optimæ spei Juvenem Titulos inde suos auspicari, unde & nomen Walpolianum, & Gens illa pervetusta, duxit originem; quæ à primis usque Edwardorum

orum temporibus in agro Norfolkienfi confedit, ibique nunquam non inter maxime ingenuas habita est ac celebrata. Sciatis, &c.

FORASMUCH as our Right Trusty and Wellbeloved Counsellor *Robert Walpole*, One of the Lords Commissioners of Our *Treasury*, and Chancellor of Our *Exchequer*, has recommended himself to Us, Our Family, and his Country, by his great Merits and extraordinary Endowments: We deemed it a *Duty incumbent upon Us*, to call him up to the Rank of *PEERAGE*.

BUT as he was more ambitious of meriting Honours, than acquiring them; that his Family might at least be ennobled; We have resolved to confer those Honours on the Son, which were his Father's Due; and to rank *Robert Walpole the Younger*, among Our Nobility. From which Gentleman, whatever is great, or glorious, may reasonably be expected. He has long since shewn a very Ripe Genius to *Literature* and the *Sciences*, and now resolves to bring whatever is worthy his Notice from Foreign Countries.

AND as he has One at Home, who will be his Instructor in whatever may have escaped his Observation Abroad; We make no Doubt, but by the Assistance of so able

a Guide, he will deliver the Dignity, derived from his Father's Merits, enlarged to his Posterity.

IT is moreover Our Pleasure, that a Youth of such extraordinary Hopes, should take his Titles from the Place, whence the ancient Family of WALPOLE derived their Name, which Family hath flourished in the County of Norfolk, ever since the Reign of EDWARD I, where it has been always held and esteemed among those of the chiefest Note.

THE ARMS of WALPOLE, are,

I. Or, on a Fess, between two Chevrons Sable; Three Cross-Crosets of the First.

II. CREST. On a Wreath, the Bust of a Man side-faced, couped Proper; with a long Cap, Gules, thereon a Catherine-Wheel.

This Crest belonged to the Family of Robsart, and was given in Honour of the Memory of Sir John Robsart, Knight of the Garter, for his eminent Services against the Saracens.

III. SUPPORTERS. On the Dexter-Side, an Antelope, and on the Sinister, a Buck, both Argent, attired Proper, gorged

ged with *Collars*; *Cbeckie*, *Or*; and *Azure*, each having a Chain thereto affixed, their *Hoofs* Gold.

IV. MOTTO. FARI QUÆ SENTIAT.

HIS Lordship, soon after his Return to *England*, married *Margaret*, Daughter and Sole Heir of *Samuel Rolle* of *Heanton* in the County of *Devon*, Esq; on *Thursday March 27, 1724*.

HAVING thus faithfully given the *Genealogical History* of the FAMILY of WALPOLE, I shall next enquire into the Conduct of that *Honourable Person*, who is the greatest Honour to it. I mean *Sir Robert Walpole*; and shall therefore begin my Enquiry with his FORAGE-CONTRACT, made in the Year 1712.

THE Censure passed upon him in Parliament, I shall clearly prove, was chiefly owing to his Attachment to the Persons and Services of the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Lord Treasurer *Godolphin*. And it must be the most extreme Pleasure, to all true Lovers of their Country, to see that *Sir Robert Walpole* hath lived to avenge the Wrongs of those Two Illustrious Patriots on their detestable Oppressors; such as *B——ke*, *P——y*, *W——m*, *Sh——n*,
and

and the Laird and Master of the *Clamorous*
Clan CALEB D' ANVERS, *cum multis*
aliis, &c.

IT is with the greatest Satisfaction to my self, that my Voluntary, not Venal, Pen, is from an innate Love of Justice prompted at this Juncture to explain this Affair both to the present Age, and the latest Posterity; especially, when those who voted Mr. WALPOLE, NOT GUILTY, and defended his Innocence with the warmest Zeal; when those who endeavoured to dignify his Disgrace, by making themselves the Companions of his Imprisonment; and when those who declared, that the Judges alone were convict in his Case, whilst the accused Man in the Eye of Conscience and Honour was found innocent; when *these*, I say, *reproach* him with Guilt of which they then *acquitted* him, and *brand* him with Crimes of which they then *absolved* him: It is highly fitting, that since their own Voices are no longer an Evidence of Truth, or a Security for Innocence, that we fly to the Truth of Things, and the real Circumstances of the Case; that we lay before the Public his *original Defence*; and when it is compared with his *Condemnation*, let the World judge for us between this *Gentleman* and his *present Enemies*, as they once decided between *him* and his *former Oppressors*.

WHAT

WHAT I offer now to the Public, was printed in the Year 1712, and shall be recited without Alteration, to shew that I deal ingenuously, nor want the Assistance of *Misrepresentation* to make a Defence against his infamous Adversaries.

TO set this Matter in a clear Light, it will be necessary to consider the Resolution which the *House of Commons* came to, and the Crimes that Mr. *Walpole* is thereby charged with.

THE Resolution was, That Robert Walpole Esq; (*a Member of this House*) in receiving the Sum of five hundred Guineas, and in taking a Note for five hundred Pounds more, on account of two Contracts for Forage of Her Majesty's Troops quartered in North-Britain, made by him when Secretary at War, pursuant to a Power granted to him by the late Lord-Treasurer, is guilty of a high Breach of Trust, and notorious Corruption.

THE Crimes then are, a high Breach of Trust, and notorious Corruption; Crimes indeed of a very heinous Nature, and either of them, I shall always think sufficient, to subject any Member to the just Resentment, and Censure of Parliament; but at the same Time, I can never be of Opi-

H

nion

nion that any Man ought to suffer for being barely charged with a Crime, unless it be proved upon him, either by positive Evidence, or by such Circumstances as make the Presumption full and clear against him; much less can I give Consent to censure or punish any Man, when most Circumstances concur in his Justification, where the Presumption is stronger in his Favour than to his Prejudice; and especially where there is *positive Evidence upon Oath* to acquit, and not the least Pretence of any direct Evidence to convict; and that this was Mr. *Walpole's* Case, I am confident, you will agree with me, when I have laid before you, the Nature and Circumstances of the Charge against him, and the Defence that he made in his own Vindication.

AS to the first Article of *the Breach of Trust*, I must observe to you, that after Mr. *Walpole* had been heard in his Place, and was withdrawn, there was not one *Member of the House* that did in the least insist upon that Head; all that spoke were either silent upon it, or did even admit, that he had cleared himself of all Imputation upon that Score; so that indeed, I can no ways account, how that came to be Part of his Censure, but that being made Part of the *Pocket-Question*, agreed upon the Night before, not one Word of it

it was to be altered, let the Evidence upon hearing, be what it would; and indeed, I could wish, for the Honour of the *prevailing Party*, this had been managed with a little more Dexterity, than to let a Question which was the *Judgment of the House in a criminal Matter*, and is supposed at least to be formed upon the Evidence that was given on both Sides, be moved by a Gentleman, who, not being able to repeat his *written Question*, without having Recourse to his Paper, unhappily discovered that the Sentence was fixed and agreed without Doors; and seconded by Another, whose Talent in repeating, for no School-Boy says his Lesson better, had betrayed him to speak a fine Speech upon Corruption and Bribery in general; which being made before the Cause was heard, had the Misfortune not to have one Word in it applicable to the Facts that had been given in Evidence, and will serve just as well upon any other Occasion.

TO remove all Suspicion of Mr. *Walpole's* having any Prospect of Advantage to himself, or any Body else, in making the Contract, he proved, 1. That it was not in his Power; as not being the only Person employed or intrusted by the Government to make the Contracts; and 2. That the

Contracts were made upon the lowest and most advantageous Terms that could possibly be had for the Government.

UPON the March of the *English Dragoons* into *Scotland*, which by the Laws of *Scotland* could not be quartered in that Part of the Kingdom, according to the Method prescribed by the Laws of *England*, the Duke of *Queensberry*, the Earls of *Marr*, *Loudon*, and *Seafield*; and other *Scotch* Lords, that were of the *Queen's most honourable Privy Council*, were ordered to meet and consider of the most proper Methods of providing Forage for the Troops in *North Britain*; who summoned to their Assistance all the *Scotch* Officers of Dragoons that were then in *London*; and did give their Opinions to her Majesty, that the most proper and practicable Method of providing Forage, was to make Contracts with *Commissaries of Forage*, as has been usually practised in *Scotland*, and recommended Sir *Samuel Maclellan*, Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*, who had frequently been employed in this Service before the Union, as a proper Person to be treated with.

THE Proposals of Sir *Samuel Maclellan* were referred to *Lieutenant General Erle*, *Mr. Howe*, *Paymaster-General* to her Majesty's Forces, and *Mr. Walpole*, who at several Meetings

Meetings did likewise consult all the *Scotch* Officers; and the Prices of *nine Pence*, and *three Pence half-penny*, for dry and green Forage for each *twenty four Hours*, were judged reasonable, from the best Information that could be had, and agreed to accordingly, by Mr. *Erle*, Mr. *Howe*, and Mr. *Walpole*, who were jointly and equally concerned with Mr. *Walpole* in settling and agreeing the Prices, although the Contract was afterwards prepared and executed by him, *virtute Officii*, as *Secretary at War*; and this Mr. *Erle* did declare in the *House of Commons* at the Time when the Matter was under Consideration

AS the making the Contract, and agreeing the Prices and Conditions, was not left solely to Mr. *Walpole*, so he proved beyond Contradiction, that the Bargain was, upon all Accounts, made upon as advantageous Terms for the Public, as possibly could be had; and this was made appear, by comparing the Contract with all former Contracts made before the Union; with the Prices that the *English* Dragoons had been obliged to pay from the Time they marched into *Scotland* to the making of the Contract; and with the Prices which the *Scotch* Dragoons had paid that very Year, before a Provision was made for them by the Contract.

IT

IT would be too tedious to recapitulate here the several Instances that were given to make good this Part of Mr. *Walpole's* Defence; but I beg Leave to mention one Observation or two upon this Head, that seemed to me very material, and shewed the manifest Advantage that the *Commissaries of Forage* had before the Union, from the Nature of the Payments, and the Security for their Money. In those Contracts the *six Months Cess and the In-land Excise* were assigned over to the *Commissaries of Forage*, with full Powers to retain in their own Hands, and to reimburse themselves all such Sums of Money as they should have advanced. In this Contract there could be no Security for the *Queen's Allowance*, but such Provision as the subsequent *Session of Parliament* should think fit to make, there being at that Time no Money voted or granted for this Service; which Payments, whenever they should be made, were still liable to the Hazard of a great Loss by the Discount upon Tallies: And yet notwithstanding these apparent Disadvantages, the *Queen's Allowance* by this Contract was less than the former Allowances by Poundage, before the Union, for the like Number of Horses; and it was evident that the Profit upon the whole Contract to the Undertakers did not ex-

exceed 15 *l. per Cent.* which will never be thought an unreasonable Profit by any Body that is at all conversant in public Business, where there is no parliamentary Security, where considerable Sums of Money are to be advanced, and a long Credit must be given.

BUT a Contract having since been made at lower Rates, an Inference was drawn from thence of the Unreasonableness of this Contract; but if this Contract was justifiable, compared with all former Contracts, and the Circumstances and Prices that governed at that Time, it is very unjust to make any Imputation from the Plenty or Scarcity, Dearness or Cheapness of Forage that might afterwards happen; besides the new Contract that was made upon lower Terms proved destructive of the Service, as appeared by a *Memorial* signed by the Colonels and Commanding Officers, which was presented at the *War-Office*, setting forth, that upon Account of the Forage which was contracted for at such low Rates, the Country cannot afford to bring it to Quarters, nor to give good in its Kind; and that the Contractor has not any Magazines as he ought to have for the necessary Supply of the Troops; for Want whereof the Troops are so dispersed, and separated at such Distances, that they are rendered utterly incapable of
any

any Service, and the Officers can no ways be answerable for their good Order and Discipline.

BY what has been said it appears, that all possible Care and Precaution was used to obtain the most advantageous Terms that could be had for the Government, and that the Forage could not be supplied at lower Rates consistent with the Service, which leaves no Room to suspect that the Contract was made with any View or Prospect of a private Advantage to Mr. *Walpole*, or any other Person, and sufficiently clears Mr. *Walpole* from the first Part of the Charge, wherein he is said to be guilty of a *high Breach of Trust*.

I come now to the second Article, wherein Mr. *Walpole* is charged with *notorious Corruption*. A Censure of this Nature ought to be grounded upon Evidence, where the Notoriety of the Fact makes the Truth unquestionable; and not upon Suspicion, which cannot in any Justice be thought sufficient to call a Crime notorious; and that there was nothing but a bare Suspicion in this Case, may truly be affirmed, because the Charge itself amounts to no more before it comes to be controverted; but when *positive and express Evidence upon Oath* is brought in Opposition to a *bare Presumption*, with what Justice
can

can a Crime be called notorious? Yet if what was offered in this Case had been only in Mitigation of the Crime, I should not have thought the Proceedings so very extraordinary: But as the Evidence that was given, did in my Judgment fully acquit Mr. *Walpole*, I will endeavour to give you the same Satisfaction that was given me, by considering and stating, as far as I am able to recollect it, the Evidence as it stood on both Sides.

THE Ground of the Charge is contained in Mr. *Montgomery's* Deposition, the chief Part of the Defence in the Deposition of Mr. *Mann*, and the Narrative of Col. *Douglas*. The two first were sworn before the *Commissioners of public Accounts*, and the Narrative is the Substance of the Evidence which Colonel *Douglas* gave in his Place as a Member of Parliament; which for Mr. *Walpole's* further Justification he reduced into Writing, and signed. And let me only observe here, that neither the Deposition of Mr. *Mann*, nor the Narrative of Colonel *Douglas*, do any ways contradict the Deposition of Mr. *Montgomery*, but only explain those Facts and Assertions, which are not in themselves a direct Charge, but seem conceived in general and obscure Terms, on purpose to
I leave

leave Room for those unjust Inferences that were drawn from them.

THE Fact charged is, " Mr. *Walpole's*
 " receiving the Sum of five hundred
 " Guineas, and taking a Note for five
 " hundred Pounds more, on Account of
 " two Contracts for Forage made by him,
 " &c." The Evidence to support this, is,
 that Part of Mr. *Montgomery's* Deposition,
 that says, " This Deponent gave Mr. *Wal-*
 " *pole* a Bill or Note payable to himself,
 " or Order, and delivered it into his Hands,
 " and that he paid the said Sum to Mr.
 " *Mann*, who delivered the Note to this
 " Deponent with Mr. *Walpole's* Receipt
 " upon the Back of it." The like for
 the second Year. The Question will then
 be, upon what Account these Notes were
 given to Mr. *Walpole*? and whether the
 Money was received by him, for him, or
 for his Use? Even Mr. *Montgomery* the
 Informer swears, *That Sir Samuel Maclel-*
lan, who made the first Contract with Mr.
Walpole, told him when he was at London,
and soon after upon his Death-bed at Edin-
burgh, did declare the same, that a Friend
of Mr. Walpole's was to be a Sharer in the
Contract. Colonel *Douglas*, who was equal-
 ly concerned, declares, *That Sir Samuel*
told him, that among others, he had admitted
a Gentleman in London, recommended to
him

him by Mr. Walpole, for a Share, and that he always understood, that Sharer was to bear equal Risque with the Rest, in case any Loss should be. And Mr. Mann swears that By an Agreement betwixt him and Sir Samuel Maclellan, he was to be a Sbarer in this Undertaking, at equal Profit, or Loss, as should happen or arise in performing the Contract, together with such other Partners as should be taken into the Contract by Sir Samuel Maclellan, upon his Arrival in Scotland. So that all Evidence agrees, a third Person, a Friend of Mr. Walpole's, or recommended by him, was to be concerned; and Mr. Mann swears positively himself to be this third Person.

THE next Step is, Mr. Montgomery swears, that John Campbel and Colonel Douglas directed him to pay five hundred Guineas to Mr. Walpole. What says Colonel Douglas to this? That Sir Samuel Maclellan being dead, and he not knowing the Person, nor at that Time remembring his Name, judged it most proper to have the Money made payable to Mr. Walpole, or Order, for the Use of his Friend; and that upon hearing the Name of Mr. Mann, he recollects that to be the Name of the Gentleman that Sir Samuel Maclellan named, as the Person recommended, to be a Sbarer in the Contract. This surely explains why

the Notes were made payable to Mr. *Walpole*, and delivered to him, and is a further Proof, that Mr. *Mann* was from the Beginning, the Person concerned in the Contract, and for whom the Share was reserved by Sir *Samuel Maclellan*.

Mr. *Montgomery* likewise swears, He paid the said Sum to Mr. *Mann*, who delivered him the Note with Mr. *Walpole's* Receipt on the Back of it. This Mr. *Mann* admits to be true, and at the same Time upon his Oath declares, That he received the Money due by the said Note from Mr. *Montgomery*, at several Times, for which he gave his own Receipts, and in his own Name, at the several Times of Payment; which Receipts at the Payment of the last Sum, were cancelled, and a Discharge, or Receipt in full was written upon the Back of Mr. *Montgomery's* Note, over Mr. *Walpole's* Name, that was before only a blank Endorsement, which was done upon closing the Account betwixt Mr. *Montgomery* and the Deponent, as is usual upon the like Occasions. And here it is to be observed, that this Note remained all this Time in Mr. *Mann's* Hands, until it was taken up and cancelled, together with the several Receipts at the Payment of the last Sum. And in the same Affidavit Mr. *Mann* further deposes, that the several Sums of Money re-
ceived

ceived by him from the said Mr. Montgomery upon the two Notes of five hundred Guineas and five hundred Pounds, were received by him for his own sole Use and Benefit, and that he has not paid the said Sums, nor any Part thereof, nor accounted for them, nor is under any Obligation or Agreement to pay or account for the same, or any Part of them, to any Person whatsoever, but that the same does, and is to remain to his own sole Benefit or Advantage.

IS it possible then that any Thing can be more clear and express than the Answers that were given to every Part of the Charge against Mr. *Walpole*? Or could better Evidence be expected in this Case, than to prove by Evidence upon Oath that Mr. *Walpole* was no ways concerned but in recommending Mr. *Mann* to be a Sharer in the Contract; that the Death of Sir *Samuel Maclellan*, who alone had negotiated that Affair, occasioned Mr. *Walpole's* Name to be made use of; that Mr. *Walpole* endorsed the Note in Form only, as an Assignment to Mr. *Mann*, for whose Use and Benefit the Note was given; and that Mr. *Walpole* had not the least Interest or Advantage, directly or indirectly, in this whole Affair?

BE-

BESIDES the *positive Evidence upon Oath*, the concurring Circumstances render even the Presumption stronger in Mr. *Walpole's* Favour, than to his Prejudice: The first Contract was made in *May*, 1709, to determine in *May*, 1710; but the first Note was not given till the 29th of *June*, 1710, which was above a Twelvemonth after the Contract was made: Is it then more reasonable to suppose, that this was given as a Consideration to influence Mr. *Walpole*, in making a Contract, which was executed a Year before, and was then expired; or that it was a Proportion of Profit, due to Mr. *Mann*, as a Sharer, for which the other Contractors did not account to him, until they saw at the Year's End the Neat Profit upon the whole, and could thereby determine what his Share amounted to? But may it not be presumed that Mr. *Mann's* Name was only made use of, and that this Share was in truth reserved for Mr. *Walpole*? You have already heard what Mr. *Mann's* Oath says in Answer to that: But consider it, by Way of Argument; Mr. *Walpole* is supposed in this Way of arguing, to have had Caution enough, not to let his own Name be made use of for his Share, in making a Contract with Sir *Samuel Maclellan*, to have substituted Mr. *Mann* to meet Sir
Samuel

Samuel at a Tavern, and to personate him through the whole Progress of this Affair, where any Conversation or Discourse was had about it, and not to trust any of the Contractors with the Secret of his being concerned, (for that *Mr. Montgomery* did not pretend to say, that ever he had heard or believed; and Colonel *Douglas* declared directly the contrary) and at last, after all this great Care and Caution, takes the Note payable to himself, and endorses it. Is it reasonable to believe that so much Care and Caution should be used all along, and at last be forgot, just when it became most necessary? Is it probable that there should be so much Management, where there was least Danger, and that *Mr. Walpole* should be so weak, as to give his own Hand in Evidence against himself, if he had been really concerned? Had it not been as easy to have had the Notes made payable to *Mr. Mann*, or could that have been forgot, if there had been any Art or Collusion that was before covered and disguised under his Name? For my Part, I think the Note being made payable to *Mr. Walpole*, rather argues an Innocence than a Guilt, because nothing is so common, and obvious, as to use a third Name, where any sinister End is to be concealed.

WHAT

W H A T has hitherto been said, relates chiefly to the *first* Note only, but is applicable in general to the whole Transaction; but there being some Difference in the Circumstances between the two Notes, I beg your Patience for an Observation or two, that chiefly concern the second Note.

I T is said, that admitting all that Mr. *Walpole* alledges in Relation to the *first* Contract to be true, and that there is no Blame to be imputed to him upon that Account, how came Mr. *Walpole* to make a *second* Contract, upon the same Terms, when he knew there was such a Profit upon the first? In Answer to this, I appeal to the Proceedings of the *House of Commons*, printed by their Order; where by the Dates, you will find that the *second* Contract was made before the first Note was given; the *first* Contract was made for supplying Forage from *May*, 1709, to the 14th of *May*, 1710; which being then determined, the *second* Contract for Forage, from the 15th of *May*, 1710, to the 15th of *May*, 1711, was made before the Note was given, which was on the 29th of *June*, 1710; and in Consequence Mr. *Walpole* at making the *second* Contract, had no Knowledge of the Profit that arose from the first.

A GREAT Stress is laid upon Mr. *Walpole's* having endorsed the first Note, which is called a giving his Receipt for the Money; but the second Note, it seems, was never endorsed at all; and yet there had been above 400*l.* paid upon it, for which, Receipts were given by Mr. *Mann*, or for his Use, upon distinct Papers, and not entered upon the Note, nor any Mention made of Mr. *Walpole*, to whom the Note was made payable, and without whose Order, or Endorsement, there could be no Discharge for the Money. What stronger Presumption can there be, than that Mr. *Montgomery* at the Time of Paying this Money, was satisfied, that Mr. *Mann* had a Right to the Money, whose Discharge he took for so great a Sum, without any Mention made or Relation had to the Note, upon which it was due? So that to read this Note, and the Receipts which were given for the Money, as they are printed by Order of the *House of Commons*, is almost alone sufficient Evidence, to convince any Man, that this Money was paid for the Use and Benefit of Mr. *Mann*; and that Mr. *Montgomery* without being satisfied it was so, would hardly have paid such a Sum of Money, for which he had still been accountable.

I REMEMBER there was an Objection made, to something that dropt from Mr. *Montgomery* at the Bar of the *House*, as if the *five hundred Pounds* received by Mr. *Mann*, was more than a just Share, arising from the Profits of the Contract. In Answer to this, I must observe, that the Share reserved for Mr. *Mann* is stated by the *Commissioners of publick Accounts*, to be a fifth Part; and the Share for Sir *Alexander Murray*, by the Evidence of Colonel *Douglas*, and the Oath of Sir *David Dalrymple*, who was likewise sworn upon this Account by the *Commissioners*, to be a *fourteenth Part*; and Sir *Alexander Murray* receiving for his *fourteenth Part* 200*l.* proves the Profit upon the whole to be about 2800*l.* which entitled the five principal Partners to above 500*l.* a Piece for their respective Shares; but having this Occasion to mention the Profits, it will not be improper to acquaint you, that each Year's Contract amounted to about 20,000*l.* that the Profit upon the whole may not be thought exorbitant.

I HAVE heard an Objection raised from Mr. *Mann*'s refusing to be a second Time examined by the *Commissioners of publick Accounts*, from whence a Consciousness of Guilt is inferred, as if the Cause was

was not able to abide a stricter Examination; in Answer to this, it is first observable, that if there be any Weight in the Objection, it could have no Weight or Influence in the *House of Commons* in convicting Mr. *Walpole*, because the Complaint of Mr. *Mann*'s Refusal was not made to the *House*, till after the whole Proceeding was over and passed: But if it makes any Impression upon Men's private Opinions, it is necessary the World should know, that when Mr. *Mann* went and voluntarily offered himself to be examined by the *Commissioners*, after the Deposition was made in Justification of Mr. *Walpole*, Mr. *Mann* was examined and cross-examined upon his Oath by the *Commissioners* for above three Hours, from whence they formed that notable second Deposition, that they thought worth presenting to the *House of Commons*; but in forming this second Deposition, they made themselves the sole Judges of what should be inserted, and what omitted, and thereby left out several Things that were material to explain the other Parts of the Information; this Method of Proceeding, Mr. *Mann* might well apprehend would tend more to ensnare him, than to set the Matter in a true Light; and by the Account that I have heard of the Methods that the *Commissioners* take in their Ex-

aminations, and reducing them afterwards into Form, wherein although they add nothing, they take upon them to leave out as much as they please, which is never more than all that makes against their Purpose; I do not at all wonder that any Man who has the least Regard to his own Reputation, is unwilling to subject himself to such new Methods of Justice: But if seven such ingenious Persons were not able in *three Hours* Examination to puzzle and confound an illiterate Person, enough to draw from him any thing that did in the least affect Mr. *Walpole*, it will be very hard to make an Inference to Mr. *Walpole's* Prejudice, because Mr. *Mann*, who is by no Law subject to their Jurisdiction, as having never been concerned in any public Capacity, was unwilling to be examined again upon his Oath, after he had given them all the Information that he could, and had submitted to a *three Hours* Examination the Day before.

I HAVE now given you the best Account I am able from my Memory, and the short Notes I took upon this Occasion, of the *Evidence* which convinced me, that Mr. *Walpole* was neither guilty of the *Breach of Trust*, nor the *notorious Corruption*, which was laid to his Charge: Such Evidence, as I must declare, shall always have
Weight

Weight with me ; *Evidence upon Oath*, the Oath of a Gentleman of known, Substance, unblemished Character, and undoubted Credit and Reputation, supported by the most publick and solemn Declaration of a Member of Parliament, (where no Oath can be taken) and confirmed by so many concurring Circumstances and very strong Presumptions. If on the contrary, bare Presumption and remote Inferences drawn from an Information loosely and artfully expressed, and for which the *Informer* has *since been so well rewarded*, can come in Competition with such *positive Evidence upon Oath*; whose Honour and Reputation, whose Life or Estate can ever be in Safety?

WHAT a Precedent will this be for any future Parliament, that shall be inclined or instigated by a Ministry to oppress any particular Member, if such Evidence, as in no other Court, by no Jury, would be admitted to convict a Man even of *Petty Larceny*, shall be then thought sufficient to deprive a Gentleman of his Liberty, his Seat in Parliament, and to brand his Name and Character with the infamous Mark of Corruption? The Time may come when it may be thought the peculiar Privilege of the *Guardians of the Liberty of the People*, to
censure,

censure, defame, and imprison, without Evidence, or even contrary to direct Evidence; but hard will be the Fate of any Gentleman, who shall suffer thus without Redress, who is innocent, and proved innocent, by all the known Rules of Law and Justice. If Judges are once allowed to act, as they shall believe or disbelieve, in their own private Opinions, and are not to be governed and directed by the Evidence, that is given before them, how precarious must the Liberty and Property of the Subject be immediately rendered?

IF *positive Evidence upon Oath*, impugned by Presumption only, is not sufficient to acquit a Man, who that is charged in Parliament can ever be acquitted? Who can tell how soon it may be the Fate of some of those Gentlemen, that our Friends think they are now serving, to have this Practice retorted upon them? Another Parliament may differ as much from this, as this has differed from former Parliaments; and those, that are now employed, it may be presumed, will have acquired some little Knowledge in Business, by the Time that they may happen to be removed, sufficient, at least, to give some Trouble in Parliament to those that shall then enjoy their Offices; what Ministry, if in Times to come there shall ever arise a Ministry,
that

that *delights in* Defamation, and will condescend to such mean and vile Practices, can ever want Informers to fix a Charge upon such, as shall be then troublesome or obnoxious to them for not joining in their Measures? And how will it be possible for any Man to escape a Censure, if what some Men may be willing to call a Presumption, shall be admitted against *positive Evidence upon Oath*? What Security can any one have in such a Case, unless the Country Gentlemen, who have wanted Opportunities to get Knowledge and Insight into the Publick Business and Accounts, shall begin to think it ill Policy, to be such Tools to a Ministry, as to remove from among them such as are able to prevent their being imposed upon?

THE Prejudice of Party might perhaps have prevailed upon me to come up to a Censure of Mr. *Walpole*, and the Influence of those, who thought it necessary to remove him, might have induced me, to gratify them so far, as to have joined in barely ridding them at present of such troublesome Company; but when nothing less than a Censure of *notorious Corruption*, which supposed at the same time Subornation in Mr. *Walpole*, and Perjury in Mr. *Mann* would satisfy, I could not persuade my self to go such a Length, in the Face
of

of as direct and positive Evidence as in my Opinion ever was or can be.

I DO allow, that in some Cases a *presumptive Evidence* must be admitted to be of Weight, but never where it is contradicted by a *positive Oath*; but where the Evidence is only Presumption, how many Circumstances are to be considered, that will very much strengthen or invalidate the Probability? In this Case had there been nothing but the Character of the Person concerned, I must own it would have weighed very much with me; that which every body easily believes of one Man, is often very incredible of another; and here I must do Mr. *Walpole* the Justice to say, that his worst Enemies never so much as suspected him, of making any indirect Profit or Advantage to himself, in the several Offices where he has had the Honour to serve. The Opportunities which he has had of getting Money, and such Temptations as he has withstood, that few perhaps who went before him, or shall come after him, will have Virtue enough to resist, are so many Proofs of his Integrity, sufficient alone, with any impartial Man, to outweigh a bare Presumption; and when I see any Gentleman who has served in such Employments, undergo so strict an Inquisition, by such as want nei-
ther

ther Will nor Power to sink his Character, and find no more is laid to his Charge, and that no better supported, I shall always be of Opinion that such a Prosecution serves more to advance his Credit and Reputation, than any ways to fully the Honour and Esteem which he had obtained in the World.

IT is the Business and Duty of the *House of Commons* to enquire into all Abuses and Corruptions, and when any shall be made out before them, to do themselves and their Country Justice; but if I should live to see the Day, when Men are tried, and not their Actions, when a Prosecution is carried on, with more Regard to the Person, than his Crimes, I hope I shall be excused from joining in any such barbarous and unjust Attempt.

THE greatest Reproach to Parliaments has been, the notorious Partiality of Committees of Elections, which though it is a Practice that all Parties have been concerned in, is now grown to such a Height, as to give just Offence and Scandal to all the thinking Part of Mankind; but if this Spirit of Injustice shall still farther prevail, and diffuse itself thro' all the Proceedings of Parliaments, how grievous must it be to the People, how destructive and dero-

gatory to the Honour and Dignity of Parliaments! To determine the Right of an Election, not by the Merits of the Cause, but by the *Party* the Member espouses, is certainly most unjust; but to make *Party* the Rule and Measure of all our Actions, to condemn, or acquit by *Party*, in the only Judicature we have, which is that of our own Members; to blast the Honour and Reputation of a Member, and only for *Party*, to imprison, and to add to this the highest Penalty that is in our Power to inflict, Expulsion, and all this for the Sake of *Party*! If this shall ever be thought to be the Case, what can lessen more the Authority and Weight of Parliamentary Censures? What can tend more to make Parliaments not only the Contempt but Aversion of Mankind?

AS I could by no Means consent to the Sentence that passed upon Mr. *Walpole*, so could I as little concur with the Punishment that was inflicted upon him; there is no more known Rule of Justice than that Punishment should be always adequate to the Crime; and admitting Mr. *Walpole* to be guilty of what was laid to his Charge, I confess I thought it a particular Instance of Severity, to proceed to such Extremity with him. Had his Offence been of the highest and blackest Nature,

Nature, and surely no Body will say this was so, it was not in the Power of the *House of Commons* to inflict any farther Punishment upon him, unless they had ordered him to be prosecuted at Law; which I cannot think was avoided by Chance, or out of good Nature, but the Want of such Evidence, as every Man knew would be required in *Westminster-Hall*.

IF the Name of Liberty is not entirely forgotten in *England*, and is still of any Value amongst us; if the Privilege of sitting in Parliament, is to be thought the first Honour an *Englishman* can be ambitious of, and to be expelled from that *August Assembly*, the last Disgrace that can befall him; if a Man's Honour and Reputation is, or ought to be, dearer to him, than Life itself, I hope, I shall be excused by those, with whom I differed, that I could not give my Consent to a *five Months Imprisonment*, which being attended with a great Expence, is likewise a *very considerable Fine*; to an *Expulsion from Parliament*, and to the fixing the *infamous Brand of notorious Corruption*, to be recorded in the *Journals* to all Posterity, upon a Gentleman's Name, whose Character is not inconsiderable, whose Defence was as strong and positive as Words can express, and

especially for a Fact, which if it had been true, did not, in my Opinion, deserve the least of those Severities.

HAVING thus recited the full Vindication of this *Honourable Person*, I shall leave it without any Reflection, to the Judgment of all *unbyassed Men*.

BUT this I will add, from my own Knowledge of Sir Robert *Walpole*, that he is so far from thinking this, *Parliamentary STIGMA*, a *Blot in his Scutcheon*; that if the Metaphor be allowed, he looks upon it as the greatest *Glory in his Arms*. And the *Mark* by which he would be distinguished, to the latest Times, is his steadfast Adherence to that Cause, which was espoused by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Earl of *Godolphin*.

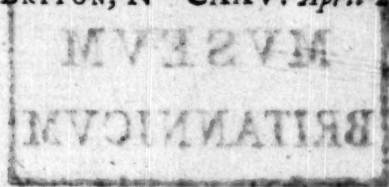
THE mighty, the loquacious, the flip-pant Mr. P——y who has been kicking against the Pricks with such weak Efforts; betraying private Conversation with such Integrity; associating himself with the Attainted out of such Loyalty! and asserting Falshoods with such Honour; that such only must be his Case *heu! quantum, &c.*

THIS

THIS mighty Patriot of the Populace, would shew more of his Wisdom, in *Looking backwards*, and owning, with Truth and Justice, what a Gentleman just now observes, ¹ That, "the *Honourable* Person, " whom he and his Faction would abuse; " was so far from carrying on clandestine " Negotiations with the Enemies or Disturbers of the Publick, that he would " never unite, nor even converse, with " any of the *Tories*, in his Opposition to " the *then* Administration. He did not " quarrel with the *Ministers*, to get a " better Place. He resigned his great " Employments, when the *Prince* on the " *Throne* intreated him to keep them. He " carried on no *Cabals* against the Interest " of his *Prince*, nor published any Libel " against his *personal Character*. He endeavoured to make no Divisions in the " Royal Family, but laboured with all " his Might, and with happy Success, " to heal those Breaches which have been " made. He faithfully adhered to the Interests of his most sacred Majesty, the " *present* KING, during all the Time of " his Opposition to the Ministers. He " followed his Fortunes, and even seemed " to share his Fate. To his *immortal* " Honour it ought to be mentioned, that

¹ FREE BRITON, N^o CXXV. April 20, 1732.

" they



" they who deprived this Gentleman of
 " his Seat in one House, did at the same
 " Time deny the Duke of Cambridge his
 " Seat in the other; that they who, in
 " the last Reign, caused the P_____ of
 " W_____ to be forbid the Court, did at
 " the same Time force this Minister to
 " fly from it; that when the P_____ of
 " W_____ returned thither, this Gentleman
 " returned with him, and not before:
 " And that, since this August Person hath
 " been invested with the Royal Dignity,
 " his Majesty and his Minister have had
 " the same implacable Enemies, have suf-
 " fered the same infamous Abuse; which
 " however regretted and abhorred, as it
 " was offered to that sacred Character,
 " will ever be mentioned to the Renown
 " of his faithful Servant."

A good Prince can have no Enemy but
 Faction; and that Faction, which abuses
 the Sovereign and the Minister alike, gives
 the latter a noble Testimonial of his Fi-
 delity and Merit.

F I N I S.



